

178

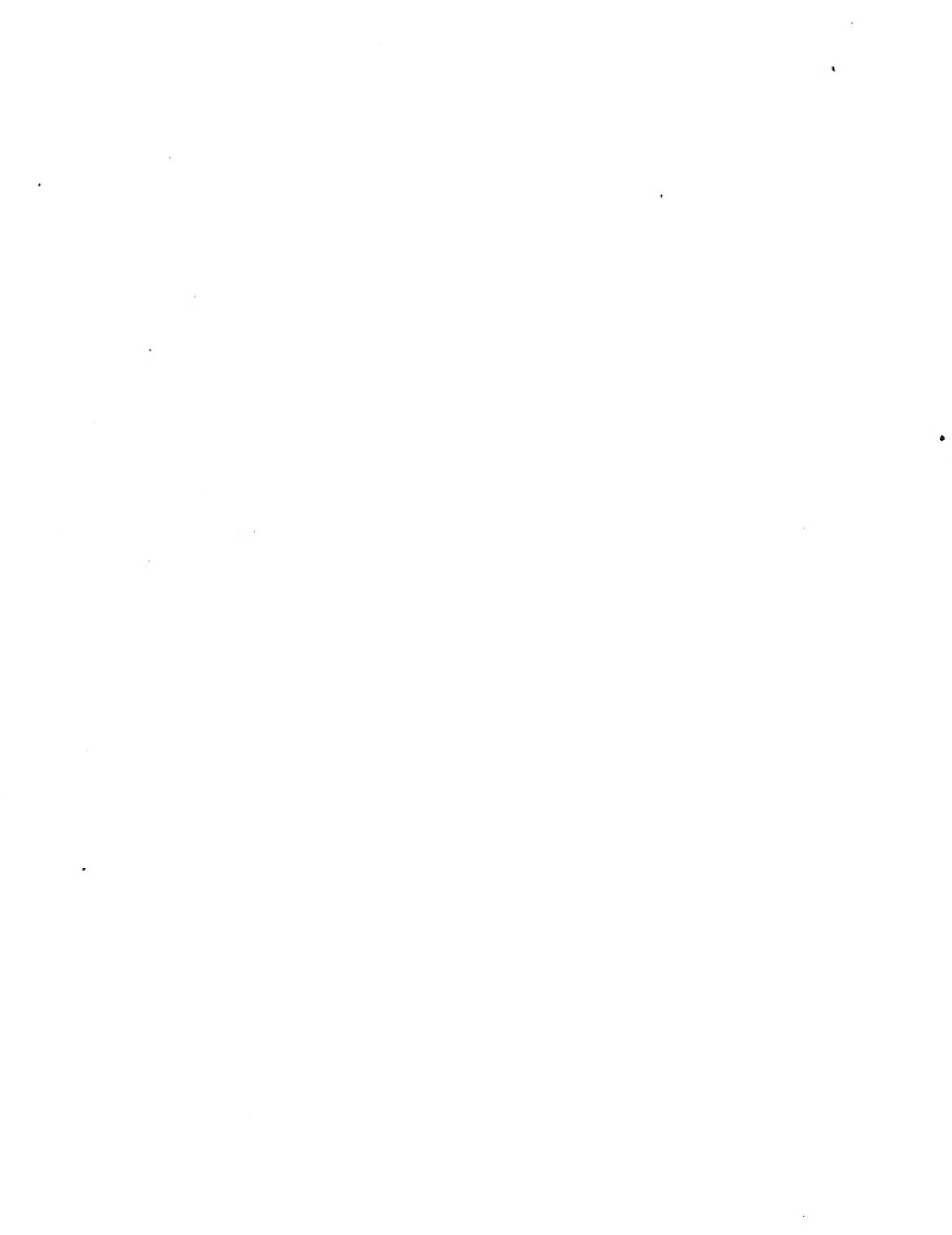
1

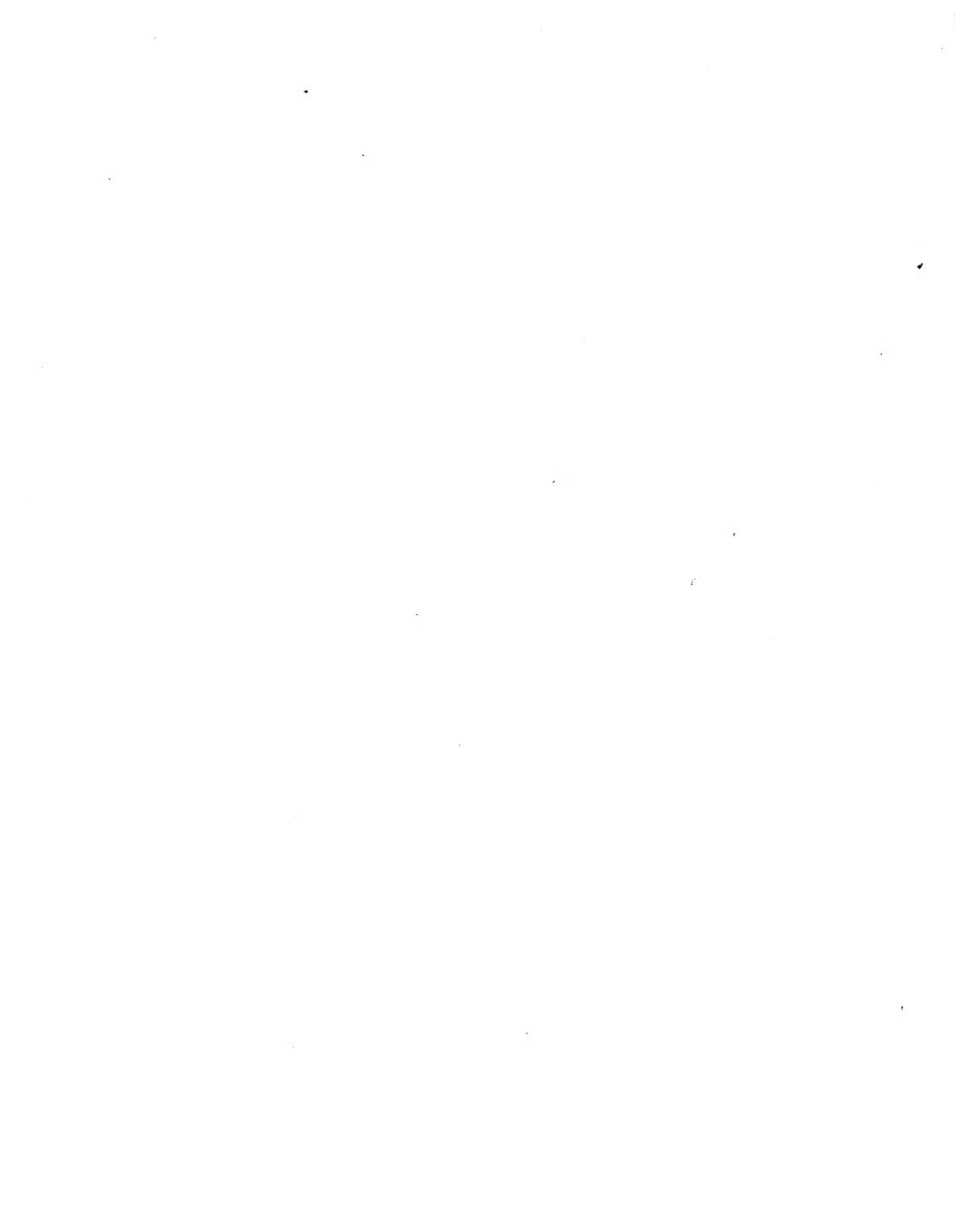
M172



Glass _____

Book _____







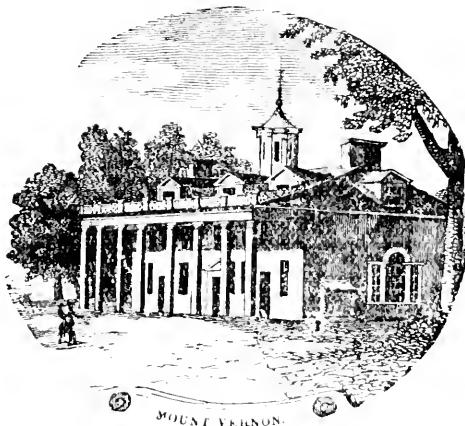
YOUTH'S HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

DESIGNED FOR

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.



BY JAMES MONTEITH,

AUTHOR OF SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES, WALL MATS, EASY LESSONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE, AND
POPULAR SCIENCE READER.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

THE following are the principal features of this work, viz.:

1st. It is arranged in the catechetical form, and contains all the important facts of American History, systematized in such a manner that the pupil advances with profit and pleasure.

2d. MAPS, with special reference to the matter, are introduced, with geographical exercises, affording the learner a knowledge of the *localities* of battle-grounds, forts, &c., mentioned in history.

3d. The REVIEW of each year, or period, will be found very serviceable in rendering more impressive the parts over which the learner has just passed. A valuable feature here is, that the questions in the Review are not only *varied* in form, but the questions and answers of the preceding exercises are *reversed* in the Review:—thus, in the exercises—“In what year was America discovered? Ans. 1492.” The REVIEW QUESTION would be,—“For what is the year 1492 memorable?”

4th. As beginners are so often perplexed and discouraged in their efforts to commit to memory the *dates*, these are inclosed in parentheses; so that they may be omitted until the learner has acquired a thorough knowledge of the events.

5th. The book contains Biographical Sketches of all persons who have been prominently identified with the history of our country. The importance of this addition to a history is very apparent.

Throughout the preparation of this work, the most reliable and popular authorities have been consulted.

CONTENTS.

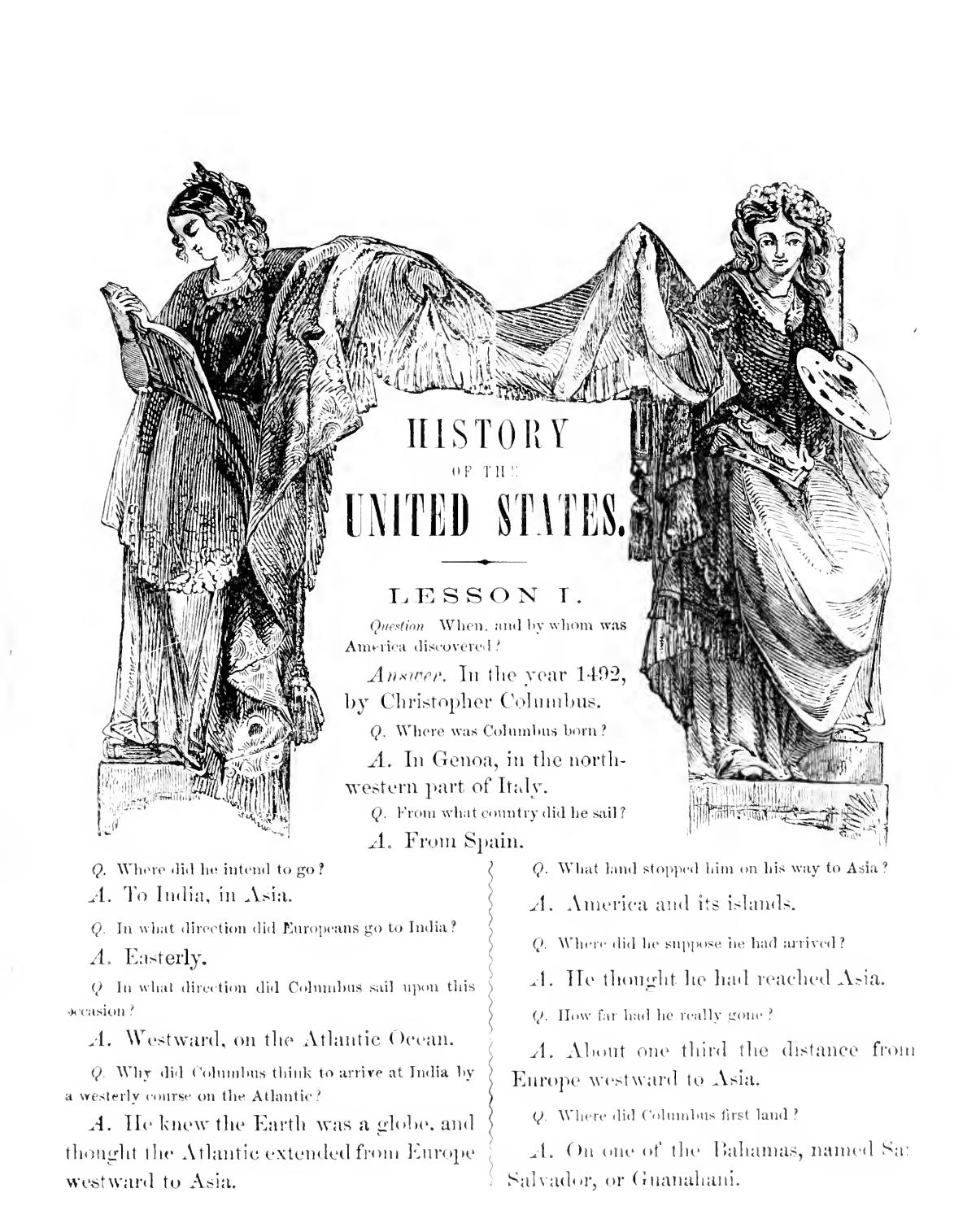
	PAGE
EARLY DISCOVERIES	9
VIRGINIA	13
NEW YORK	15
MASSACHUSETTS	17
NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, AND MARYLAND	18
NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA	19
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, MAINE, VERMONT, TENNESSEE, AND KENTUCKY	20
OHIO, LOUISIANA, INDIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, ALABAMA, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, AND MICHIGAN	21
FLORIDA, TEXAS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON	22
KANSAS, NEBRASKA, DAKOTA, AND ARIZONA	28
THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR	23
THE REVOLUTION—1775	28
" " 1776	32
" " 1777	35
" " 1778	38
" " 1779	40
" " 1780	43
" " 1781	45
" " 1782 AND 1783	47
CONSTITUTION FORMED	48

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN—1812.....	49
" " " 1813	52
" " " 1814	54
" " " 1815.....	56
WAR WITH ALGIERS.....	57
THE MEXICAN WAR—1846.....	58
" " " 1847	60
RECENT EXPEDITIONS AND EXPLORATIONS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.....	63
THE CIVIL WAR—1861 TO 1865	64
THE FRENCH IN MEXICO: DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN: PACIFIC RAILROADS, THE PANIC OF 1873.....	70
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, INDIAN TROUBLES, DEATH OF CUSTER, PRESIDENT GARFIELD ASSASSINATED.....	71
LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES: FIRST THIRTEEN STATES.....	71
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.....	73
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH AMENDMENTS.....	75
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES	83

M A P S.

No. 1. DISCOVERIES OF EARLY NAVIGATORS.....	11
" 2. GRANTS MADE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY	12
" 3. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.....	25
" 4. THE REVOLUTION—NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, BOSTON, CHARLESTON, AND LAKE GEORGE.....	33
" 5. THE REVOLUTION—THE SOUTHERN STATES.....	41
" 6. LAKE ERIE, LAKE ONTARIO, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, NIAGARA RIVER, CHESAPEAKE BAY, ALABAMA, AND NEW ORLEANS.....	50
" 7. THE WAR WITH MEXICO.....	58



HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

LESSON I.

Question When, and by whom was America discovered?

Answer. In the year 1492, by Christopher Columbus.

Q. Where was Columbus born?

A. In Genoa, in the north-western part of Italy.

Q. From what country did he sail?

A. From Spain.

Q. Where did he intend to go?

A. To India, in Asia.

Q. In what direction did Europeans go to India?

A. Easterly.

Q. In what direction did Columbus sail upon this occasion?

A. Westward, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Why did Columbus think to arrive at India by a westerly course on the Atlantic?

A. He knew the Earth was a globe, and thought the Atlantic extended from Europe westward to Asia.

Q. What land stopped him on his way to Asia?

A. America and its islands.

Q. Where did he suppose he had arrived?

A. He thought he had reached Asia.

Q. How far had he really gone?

A. About one third the distance from Europe westward to Asia.

Q. Where did Columbus first land?

A. On one of the Bahamas, named San Salvador, or Guanahani.

LESSON II.

Q. What did Columbus name the land and the inhabitants?

A. Thinking he had reached India, he named the land West Indies, and the inhabitants Indians.

Q. When did he leave Spain?

A. August 3d, 1492.

Q. When did he reach San Salvador?

A. October 12th, 1492.

Q. How many times did Columbus visit America?

A. Four times.

Q. When did he discover the Continent?

A. In the year 1498,—on his third voyage.

Q. What part of the Continent was first discovered by Columbus?

A. At the mouth of the river Orinoco, in South America.

Q. Did Columbus ever learn that he had discovered a new world?

A. He did not.

Q. Where and when did Columbus die?

A. In Spain, fourteen years after the discovery of America.

Q. Where were his remains finally buried?

A. In Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Q. After whom was America named?

A. Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian, who visited America in the year 1499.

Q. Why was this continent named after Amerigo?

A. His description of the country being the first published, many believed him to be the first discoverer.

LESSON III.

Q. Did Columbus ever visit North America?

A. He did not.

Q. Who first explored the coast of North America?

A. John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who sailed from England.

Q. What part of North America did they explore?

A. The coast of Labrador, [in the year 1497.]

Q. What voyage did Sebastian Cabot make in 1498?

A. He explored the coast from Labrador to Virginia.

Q. What did England claim in consequence of the discoveries of the Cabots?

A. The greater part of North America.

Q. What discoveries were made in 1506 1512, and 1513?

A. Yucatan was discovered in 1506, Florida in 1512, and the Pacific Ocean in 1513.

Q. By whom was Florida discovered?

A. By Ponce de Leon, who went in search of a fountain, said to possess the property of imparting youth to all who drank of its waters.

Q. What was the fate of De Leon?

A. He was mortally wounded, on his second voyage, by the Indians.

Q. Who first discovered the Pacific Ocean?

A. Nunez de Balboa, from the Andes Mountains, in the Isthmus of Darien.

Q. Who explored the coast of Mexico?

A. Cordova, [in 1517.]

LESSON IV.

Q. Who first conquered Mexico?

A. Cortez, a Spaniard, [in 1521.]

Q. Who was first sent to America from France, for the purpose of exploring?

A. John Verrazzani, who explored the coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland; [1524.]

Q. Who first engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland?

A. The French, [as early as 1504.]

Q. What voyages were made by James Cartier?

A. James Cartier, under the French government, made three voyages to the St. Lawrence River, [which he first discovered in 1534.]

Q. Were Cartier's efforts to form a colony successful?

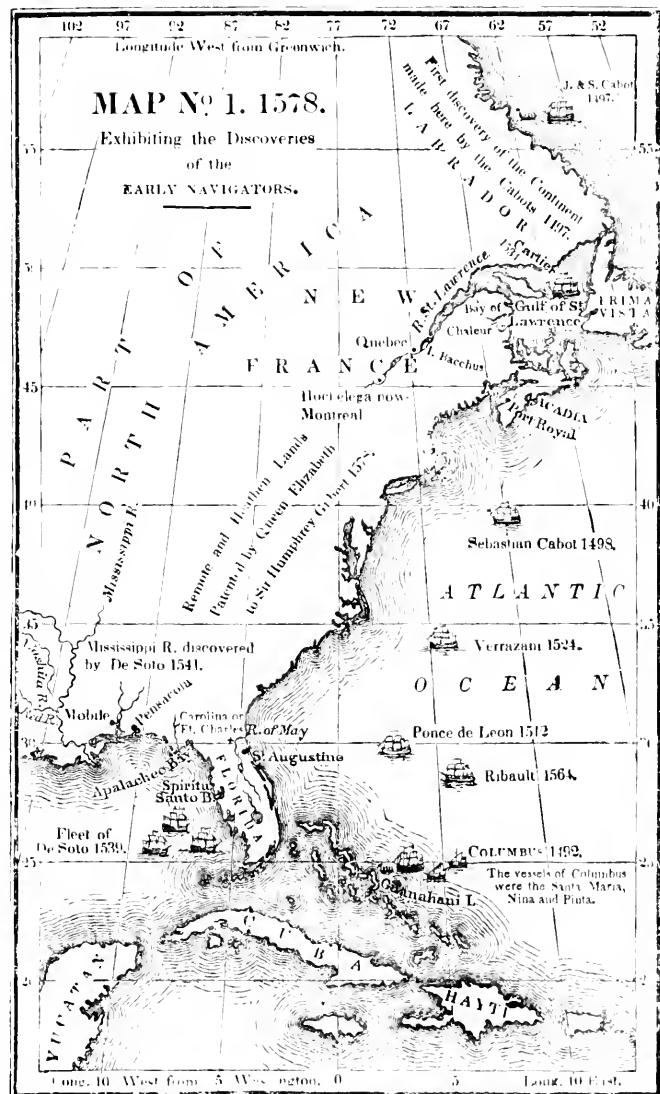
A. They were not.

Q. How was Cartier treated by the natives?

A. During his first and second visits he was treated very kindly; but on the third, the Indians were hostile.

Q. Who attempted to form a colony near the St. Lawrence, in 1542?

A. Roberval, a French nobleman, whose efforts to form a colony failed.



LESSON V.

Q. Who invaded Florida in 1539?

A. De Soto, a Spanish nobleman, who expected to find Florida rich with gold.

Q. What large river did he discover?
(See Map No. 1.)

Q. From what did De Soto's troops suffer?

A. Famine, sickness, and attacks by the natives.

Q. What became of De Soto?

A. He died, and was buried in the Mississippi River, by his few surviving companions; [1542.]

Q. Who first established a colony in South Carolina?

A. The Huguenots, or French Protestants, in 1562; but it was soon after abandoned.

Q. Where else did the Huguenots attempt to plant a colony?

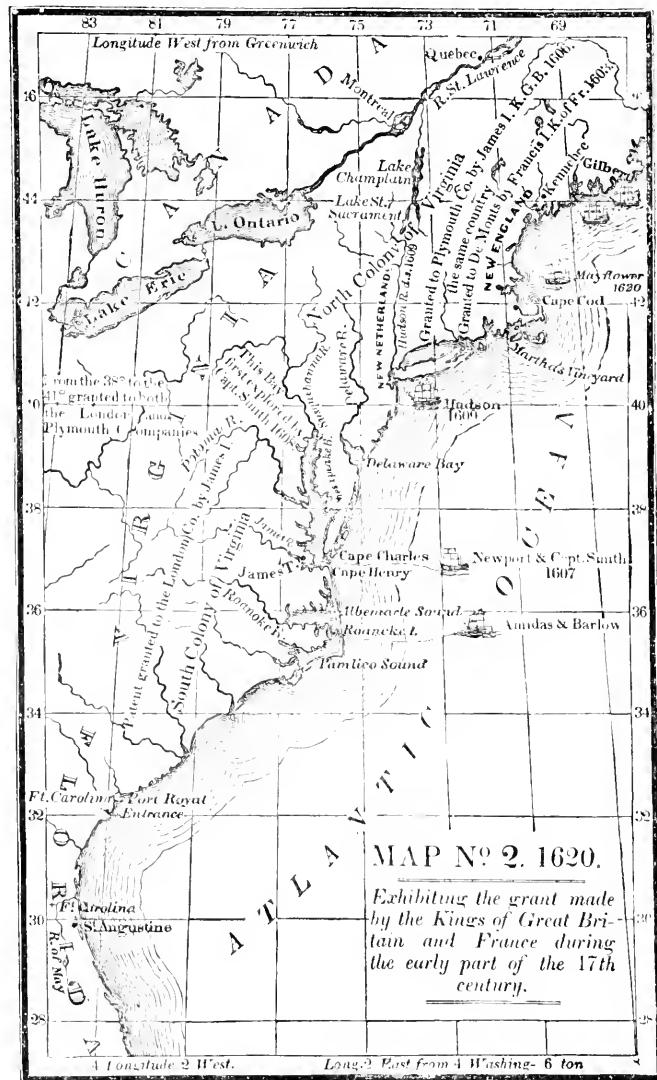
A. In Florida; but it was destroyed by the Spaniards.

Q. Where was the first settlement formed in the Western Hemisphere?

A. At Hayti, by the Spaniards under Columbus.

Q. Where was the first colony formed on the continent of America?

A. On the Isthmus of Darien, by the Spaniards, [in 1510.]



To be answered from the Map.

What voyage was made in 1607?—In 1620?

What discovery was made in 1609?

What bay was explored in 1608? By whom?

What grants were made to the London and Plymouth Companies?

Q. What is the oldest city in America?
 A. Mexico, taken by the Spaniards, [in 1521.]

Q. What is the oldest city in America, north of the Gulf of Mexico?
 A. St. Augustine; founded by the Spaniards in 1565.

Q. Who first attempted to form English colonies in America?
 A. Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh.

Q. How many expeditions did Sir Walter Raleigh send out from England?
 A. Three; in 1584, 1585, and 1587.

Q. Did these colonies prosper?
 A. They did not.

Q. By whom was Cape Cod discovered?
 A. By Bartholomew Gosnold, who was the first Englishman that entered New England; [1602.]

What country sent out the first discoverers?
 What country, next after Spain, sent out explorers to the New World?
 What government was third in point of time?
 Who was the first Spanish discoverer?
 Who was the first English explorer?
 Who was the first French explorer?
 What was the extent of the explorations of each of these?
 Who first made voyages to the St. Lawrence River?
 What French nobleman followed Cartier?
 For what purpose did Cartier and Roberval visit America?
 Were their efforts successful?
 What can you say of De Soto?
 In what two States did the Huguenots attempt to colonize?
 Were they successful?
 For what is Hayti remarkable?
 Where was the first colony on the Continent?
 Which is the oldest city in America?
 Which is the oldest city in the United States?
 What can you say of Sir Walter Raleigh—Bartholomew Gosnold?

REVIEW

LESSON VI.

For what is the year 1492 memorable?
 For what part of the earth did Columbus sail?
 Did he expect to find a new world?
 Who informed the Europeans of the discovery of a new world?
 What length of time was Columbus in coming from Spain to San Salvador?
 When was South America first discovered?
 What discoveries were made by the Cabots?
 What discovery did De Leon make?
 What discovery did Balboa make?
 What discovery did Cordova make?
 What conquest did Cortez make?

LESSON VII.

VIRGINIA.—Where did the English first settle in the United States?
 A. At Jamestown, in 1607.
 Q. By whom were the settlers of Jamestown sent?
 A. By the London Company.
 Q. Of whom was the London Company composed?
 A. Of noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants of London.
 Q. Who granted to the London Company the right to settle in America?
 A. James I., king of England.
 Q. What territory was granted to the Company?
 A. That between Cape Fear and the southern limit of Maryland.



CAPTAIN SMITH'S LIFE SAVED BY POCOHONTAS.

Q. What was the number of the first settlers of Jamestown?

A. One hundred and five; most of whom were worthless and idle, there being only twelve laborers and but few mechanics.

Q. How many vessels conveyed them across the Atlantic?

A. Three; the largest not exceeding one hundred tons burden.

Q. For what place did they sail?

A. Virginia.

Q. Who was the commander of the expedition?

A. Captain Christopher Newport.

Q. What was the course of his voyage from England?

A. By way of the Canary Islands and the West Indies.

Q. Where did he enter Virginia?

A. At the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, after a voyage of a little over four months.

Q. What river was then entered?

A. James River, so named in honor of the King of England.

LESSON VIII.

Q. When was the settlement of Jamestown commenced?

A. In May, 1607.

Q. Who was the first President of the colony?

A. Edward Wingfield.

Q. When did Newport sail for England?

A. In the middle of June; leaving the party in a very pitiable condition.

Q. What troubles did the settlers experience?

A. The hostility of the natives and sickness: frequently, three or four died in a night; and, in a few months, one half of the colony perished.

Q. What ended Wingfield's connection with the colony?

A. He was deposed, on account of dishonesty.

Q. Who was the second President?

A. Ratcliffe; who was so inefficient that he was soon succeeded by Smith.

Q. How did Smith conduct the affairs of the colony?

A. With great energy and success.

Q. On what occasion was Smith captured by the Indians?

A. On a voyage up the Chickahominy, a branch of the James River.

Q. What sentence did the Indian king, Powhatan, pronounce upon Smith?

A. That he should be put to death.

Q. What saved his life?

A. The entreaties of Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan.

Q. Where was Smith soon after permitted to go?

A. To his companions at Jamestown, whom he found discontented, and anxious to abandon the colony.

Q. What effect did Smith's return produce?

A. Order was restored to the colony.

Q. How many men did Smith find on his return to Jamestown?

A. Forty; who were soon after joined by new arrivals from England.

Q. What accident befell Smith?

A. He was disabled by an explosion of gunpowder, which compelled him to return to England.

LESSON IX.

Q. What was the condition of the colony soon after Smith's departure?

A. In six months, indolence, vice, and famine reduced its number from four hundred and ninety to sixty.

Q. How was that period designated?

A. As the *starving time*.

Q. Who preserved the colony from ruin at that time?

A. Lord Delaware, who fortunately arrived with emigrants and supplies.

Q. In what year was the starving time?

A. 1610,—three years after the first settlement of Jamestown.

Q. When and where was the culture of tobacco commenced?

A. At Jamestown, in 1616.

Q. When was negro slavery introduced into the United States?

A. In the year 1620, by the Dutch.

Q. Give an account of the first Indian massacre.

A. In 1622, the Indians surprised the colonists, and in one hour massacred three hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children.

Q. When did the second Indian massacre occur?

A. In 1644, when three hundred whites were killed.

Q. What did the colonists do in consequence?

A. They reduced the Indians to submission.

LESSON X.

NEW YORK.—What part of New York State was first discovered?

A. Staten Island, by Henry Hudson.

Q. By whom was the Hudson River discovered?

A. By Henry Hudson, [in 1609].

Q. How far up the Hudson did he sail?

A. One hundred and sixteen miles from its mouth; where the city of Hudson now stands.

Q. Why did Hudson enter the river which now bears his name?

A. He thought it would lead him to the Pacific Ocean.

Q. When did Hudson discover the strait and bay which bear his name?

A. In 1610, when he was placed in an open boat and cruelly abandoned by his companions. He was never heard of afterward.

Q. What part of New York was first settled?

A. The southern part of Manhattan Island.

Q. What is Manhattan Island now?

A. New York City.

Q. Who gave it the name of *Manhattan*?

A. The Indians.

LESSON XI.

Q. By whom was the first settlement formed on Manhattan Island?

A. By the Dutch, [in 1614.]

Q. What induced the Dutch to settle there?

A. Trade with the natives; the Dutch giving European manufactures in exchange for furs.

Q. What was the settlement called?

A. New Amsterdam.

Q. What did New Netherland at first comprise?

A. The region extending from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod.

Q. Mention the governors of New Netherland.

A. Minuits, Van Twiller, Kieft, and Stuyvesant.

Q. What troubles did the settlers of New Netherland have?

A. Attacks by the Indians, and disputes concerning boundaries.

Q. By what authority did the Dutch occupy New Netherland?

A. The discovery by Hudson.

Q. What other nation claimed that country?

A. The English, from the discovery by Cabot.

Q. To whom did the King of England grant the Dutch province?

A. To the Duke of York, who sent out a squadron to take possession of the province.

Q. Who was the governor at that time?

A. Peter Stuyvesant.

Q. Did the English succeed in taking the province?

A. They did; the Dutch, after a slight resistance, surrendered to them; [1664.]

Q. Who were the first English governors?

A. Nicholls, Lovelace, Andros, and Dongan.

Q. What village in New York was attacked in 1690?

A. Schenectady, by the French and Indians, who killed sixty persons.

REVIEW.

LESSON XII.

When, and by whom, was Jamestown settled?

What land was granted to the London Company?

What was the character of the settlers?

What President preceded Smith?

What was the condition of the colony under each of the Presidents?

Give an account of Smith's capture by the Indians.

Why did Smith leave the colony?

What can you say of the starving time?

What assistance did Lord Delaware bring to the colonists?

Describe the two Indian massacres.

What can you say of Henry Hudson?

What part of New York was first discovered?

What part was first settled? By whom?

What was the region extending from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod called?

Were the settlers of New Netherland annoyed by the Indians?

By what two governments was New Netherland claimed?

By what authority did each claim it?

While the Dutch held the territory, what did the King of England do to obtain possession?

How long did the Dutch have possession of New Netherland?

Mention the Dutch governors.

Mention the English governors.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

LESSON XIII.

MASSACHUSETTS.—By whom settled?

A. By people from England, called Puritans, also Pilgrims; [1620.]

Q. Why did the Puritans leave their homes and come to America?

A. To enjoy religious freedom.

Q. What vessel conveyed them across the Atlantic?

A. The Mayflower, after a voyage of sixty-five days.

Q. Where did the Puritans intend to settle?

A. Near the Hudson River.

Q. Where did they land?

A. At Plymouth, [December 22d, 1620.]

Q. How many Puritans came on the first voyage?

A. One hundred; forty-one being men.

Q. Who was the first governor?

A. John Carver.

Q. From what did they suffer greatly?

A. Sickness, want, and exposure.

Q. How many died during the first four months?

A. Within four months nearly one half of their number died. At one time but seven were able to render assistance. Governor Carver, his wife, and son, were among the dead.

Q. How was the colony saved from famishing?

A. By the benevolence of fishermen off the coast.

Q. How long did their sufferings continue?

A. Three years.

Q. How did they finally provide themselves food?

A. Each family planted for itself; which plan brought contentment and plenty.

Q. What settlements were soon after formed in Massachusetts?

A. Salem and Boston; most of the settlers being Puritans.

Q. Who was banished from Massachusetts?

A. Roger Williams, on account of his religious opinions.

LESSON XIV.

Q. How were the Quakers treated by the Puritans?

A. The Quakers were banished from the colony; many were imprisoned, and four put to death.

Q. Were they finally allowed to remain in the colony?

A. They were.

Q. What war broke out in 1675?

A. King Philip's war, between the English and Indians.

Q. Who was King Philip?

A. The chief of a tribe of Indians.

Q. What injuries were done to the English?

A. The Indians burned several villages, and killed many of the people.

Q. What put an end to the war?

A. Philip was killed, and the Indians completely routed; [1676.]

Q. What European wars disturbed the colonies in America?

A. King William's, Queen Anne's, and King George's; [1689, 1702, and 1744.]

Q. Who were the parties in the European wars?

A. The English against the French.

Q. Whom did the Indians assist in America?

A. The French.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Where settled?

A. At Little Harbor and Dover; [1623.]

Q. What did New Hampshire suffer?

A. Farms were laid waste, and many of the settlers cruelly put to death by the Indians.

CONNECTICUT.—By whom settled?

A. By people from Massachusetts; [1633.]

Q. What Indians made war against them?

A. The Pequods, [in 1636.]

Q. What was the result of the war?

A. The Pequods were entirely defeated.



LESSON XV.

RHODE ISLAND.—By whom settled?

A. By Roger Williams and a few of his followers, [in 1636.]

Q. Where was the first settlement formed?

A. At a place which Williams named Providence

Q. By what tribe of Indians was Rhode Island inhabited?

A. The Narragansetts.

MARYLAND.—By whom settled?

A. By emigrants from England; [1634.]

Q. Of whom were the settlers of Maryland mostly composed?

A. Roman Catholics, who sought for religious freedom.

Q. To whom was Maryland granted?

A. To Cecil Calvert, whose title was Lord Baltimore.

Q. What was secured to the colonists of Maryland?

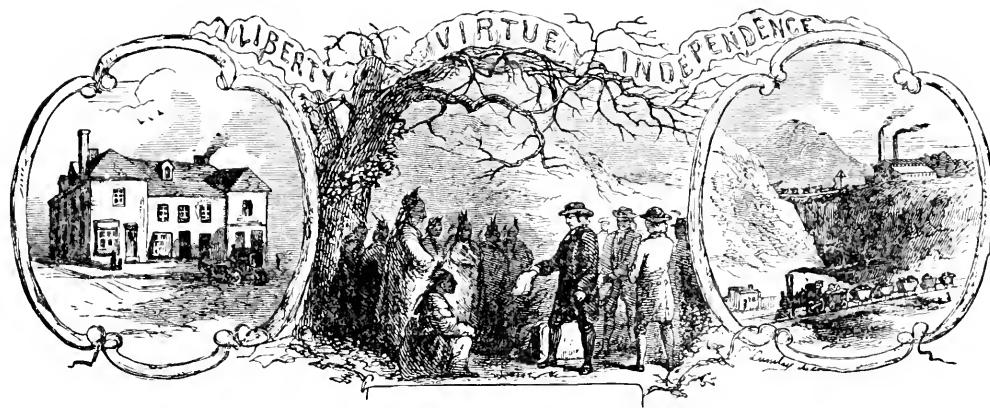
A. Equality in civil and religious rights.

Q. How did these people treat with the Indians?

A. They paid them for the land.

Q. From whom did Maryland receive its name?

A. Henrietta Maria, queen of England



PENN'S HOUSE, PHILA.

WM. PENN AND INDIANS

COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LESSON XVI.

NEW JERSEY.—By whom settled?**A.** By the Dutch, at Bergen; [1620.]**Q.** To whom was the territory of New Jersey granted?**A.** To Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret; [1664.]**Q.** Why was New Jersey so named?**A.** In honor of Carteret, who had been governor of the Isle of Jersey.**Q.** How was New Jersey afterward divided?**A.** Into East Jersey, belonging to Carteret; and West Jersey, belonging to William Penn and two other Quakers.**Q.** To whom was East Jersey sold soon after?**A.** To Penn and eleven other Quakers.**Q.** When was New Jersey united to New York?**A.** In 1702, and continued so 36 years.**DELAWARE.**—By whom settled?**A.** By the Swedes and Finns, [in 1638.]**Q.** To whom was Delaware granted?**A.** William Penn, [in 1682.]**PENNSYLVANIA.**—By whom settled?**A.** By the Swedes, [in 1643.]**Q.** By whom was the first English settlement formed?**A.** By Quakers, [in 1682.]**Q.** To whom did the King of England grant the land?**A.** William Penn, who paid the Indians for all the land occupied by his people.**Q.** What did the Indians think of the fair dealing of the Quakers?**A.** They held them in great respect for many years after.**Q.** What does the word *Pennsylvania* mean?**A.** Penn's woods.

LESSON XVII.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By whom settled?**A.** By emigrants from Virginia, [about 1650.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—By whom settled?

A. By the English, [in 1670.]

Q. By whom were the settlers greatly disturbed?

A. By the Indians.

Q. When was South Carolina separated from North Carolina?

A. In 1693.

GEORGIA.—Which of the original thirteen States was the last settled?

A. Georgia.

Q. Mention the original thirteen States.

A. Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Q. By whom was the first settlement formed?

A. By James Oglethorpe, [in 1733.]

Q. At what place?

A. Where Savannah now stands.

MAINE.—By whom settled?

A. By emigrants from New Hampshire, [in 1630.]

Q. From what did the settlers of Maine suffer?

A. From the incursions of the French and Indians.

Q. When did Maine become a State?

A. In 1820.

VERMONT.—By whom settled?

A. By emigrants from Massachusetts [in 1724.]

Q. By what States was Vermont long claimed?

A. New York and New Hampshire.

Q. How was the dispute settled?

A. By its admission into the Union as a separate State, [in 1791.]

TENNESSEE.—By whom settled?

A. By emigrants from North Carolina, [in 1757.]

Q. When was Tennessee admitted into the Union?

A. In 1796.



LOUISVILLE, KY.—OHIO RIVER.

LESSON XVIII.

KENTUCKY.—By whom explored?

A. Daniel Boone, a daring hunter, [in 1770.]

Q. Of what State did Kentucky form a part previous to its admission into the Union?

A. Virginia.

Q. By whom were the settlers of Kentucky greatly annoyed?

A. By the Indians.

Q. When was Kentucky admitted into the Union?

A. In 1792.

OHIO.—By whom settled?

A. By a company from New England, [in 1788.]

Q. By whom were the settlers of Ohio annoyed?

A. By the Indians, who defeated Generals Harmer and St. Clair with great slaughter.

Q. By whom were the Indians afterward subdued?

A. By Gen. Wayne, [in 1794.]

Q. When did Ohio become a State?

A. In 1802

LOUISIANA.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1699.]

Q. To what government did it belong?

A. To France.

Q. How did the United States obtain possession of Louisiana?

A. By purchase, [in 1803.]

Q. Into what States and Territories has Louisiana been since divided?

A. Louisiana, with all the States and Territories between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; thus securing the control of that river to the United States.

Q. When was the State of Louisiana formed?

A. In 1812.

Q. From whom did it receive its name?

A. Louis XIV., king of France.

LESSON XIX.

INDIANA.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1690.]

Q. Who was sent against the Indians in 1811?

A. General Harrison, who completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Q. When did Indiana become a State?

A. In 1816.

MISSISSIPPI.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1716.]

Q. What Europeans first visited Mississippi?

A. De Soto and his followers, [in 1541.]

Q. From what did the settlers suffer greatly?

A. Contests with the savages.

Q. When was Mississippi admitted into the Union?

A. In 1817.

ILLINOIS.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1683.]

Q. When did it become a State?

A. In 1818.

ALABAMA.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1702.]

Q. When did Alabama become a State?

A. In 1819.

MISSOURI.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1755.]

Q. When did Missouri become a State?

A. In 1821.

ARKANSAS.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1685.]

Q. When did it become a State?

A. In 1836.

MICHIGAN.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1670.]

Q. When did the English obtain possession of it?

A. In 1763.

Q. Who defeated the savages in 1811?

A. General Harrison.

Q. When did Michigan become a State?

A. In 1837.

LESSON XX.

FLORIDA.—By whom settled?

A. By the Spaniards, at St. Augustine, [in 1565.]

Q. Who visited Florida previous to the settlement at St. Augustine?

A. Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, and De Soto; all of whom perished in their expeditions.

Q. By whom was Florida purchased?

A. By the United States, from Spain, [in 1820.]

Q. When did Florida become a State?

A. In 1845.

TEXAS.—Of what country did Texas form a part, previous to its independence?

A. Mexico.

Q. When did Texas become free from Mexico?

A. In 1836.

Q. When was it admitted into the Union?

A. In 1845.

Q. What war soon followed its admission?

A. The war between the United States and Mexico.

Q. What was the chief cause of the war?

A. The annexation of Texas.

Q. What did Mexico recognize as the western boundary of Texas?

A. The Nueces River.

Q. What boundary was recognized by the United States?

A. The Rio Grande; which was finally settled upon.

LESSON XXI.

IOWA.—By whom settled?

A. By people from the United States, [about 1833.]

Q. When did Iowa become a State?

A. In 1846.

WISCONSIN.—By whom settled?

A. By the French, [in 1669.]

Q. When did Wisconsin become a State?

A. In 1848.

CALIFORNIA.—By whom settled?

A. By the Spaniards, [in 1768.]

Q. Of what country was California a province?

A. Of Mexico.

Q. When did it become a part of the United States?

A. In 1848; and became a State in 1850.

MINNESOTA.—When was Minnesota first visited by white men?

A. In 1654.

Q. When was it organized?

A. As a Territory, in 1849; and, as a State, in 1858.

OREGON.—When organized?

A. As a Territory, in 1848; and, as a State, in 1859.

WASHINGTON.—From what formed?

A. The northern part of Oregon.

Q. When organized?

A. As a Territory, in 1853.

KANSAS.—When organized?

A. As a Territory in 1854; and as a State in 1861.

Q. What States have since been organized?

A. West Virginia, in 1863; Nevada, in 1864; Nebraska, in 1867; and Colorado, in 1876.

REVIEW.

LESSON XXII.

When did the Puritans land at Plymouth?

What position did John Carver hold?

Describe the sufferings of the Puritans.

What can you say about Roger Williams?

When did King Philip's war break out?

What other wars disturbed the colonists in America?

What colony first secured entire equality in civil and religious rights to the people?

What can you say of William Penn?

What three States were owned by Penn and other Quakers?

How many States were settled by the English?

How many by the French? By the Spaniards?

What great annoyance did nearly all the colonies experience?

What State was last admitted?

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

LESSON XXIII.

1753.—*Q.* Who were the parties engaged in this war?

A. The French and Indians, against the British.

Q. What was the cause of the war?

A. Disputed territory.

Q. Where had the French built forts?

A. Along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the lakes.

Q. Who was sent by the Governor of Virginia to request the French to withdraw?

A. Major George Washington, at the age of 21.

Q. Where did Washington then reside?

A. In the eastern part of Virginia.

Q. What was the direction of his journey?

A. Northwest, about 400 miles, mostly through the wilderness.

Q. What did the French commandant determine to do?

A. To keep possession of the disputed territory.

1754.—*Q.* What was the first action in this war?

A. Washington surprised and defeated a party of French under De Jumonville; [May 28.]

Q. What fort was built on the present site of Pittsburgh?

A. Fort Du Quesne, by the French.

Q. What fort was erected by Washington?

A. Fort Necessity, where his troops, numbering 400, were attacked by 1500 French; [July 3.]

Q. What was the result of the attack?

A. After a battle of ten hours, Washington was forced to surrender, but was allowed to return to Virginia.



THE ENGLISH ATTACKED BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS—DEFEAT OF BRADDOCK.

LESSON XXIV.

1755.—*Q.* What British general was sent against Fort Du Quesne in 1755?

A. General Braddock, at the head of 1200 select troops.

Q. What happened to Braddock and his army?

A. When within ten miles of the fort, they were surprised by a body of French and Indians in ambuscade.

Q. What was the result of the attack?

A. Braddock was killed, with nearly all his officers and one half of the troops; [July 9.]

Q. Who was the only officer on horseback saved?

A. Washington, under whom two horses were shot; four bullets having passed through his coat.

Q. What did General Johnson achieve at the southern end of Lake George?

A. He defeated a large body of French and Indians; [September 8th.]

Q. Who was among the slain?

A. Baron Dieskau, the French commander-in-chief.

LESSON XXV.

1756.—*Q.* Who succeeded Dieskau?

A. General Montcalm.

Q. Who was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in America?

A. Lord London, who was soon succeeded by General Abercrombie.

Q. What town on Lake Ontario was taken by Montcalm, in 1756?

A. Oswego; [August 12th.]

1757.—*Q.* What fort was taken by Montcalm in 1757?

A. Fort William Henry, near the southern point of Lake George; [August 9th.]

Q. From whom were they taken?

A. The British.

Q. What massacre attended the capture of Fort William Henry?

A. Montcalm allowed the British to retire, but many were cruelly slain by the Indians.

1758.—*Q.* What posts were taken by the British during this year?

A. Louisburg, Fort Du Quesne, and Fort Frontenac.

Q. From whom were these taken?

A. The French.

Q. Who failed in the attempt to take Ticonderoga from the French?

A. General Abercrombie, who then lost 2000 men; [July 8th.]

LESSON XXVI.

1759.—*Q.* In 1759, who commanded the three divisions of the British army?

A. Generals Amherst, Wolfe, and Prideaux.

Q. What capture was made by the division under Prideaux?

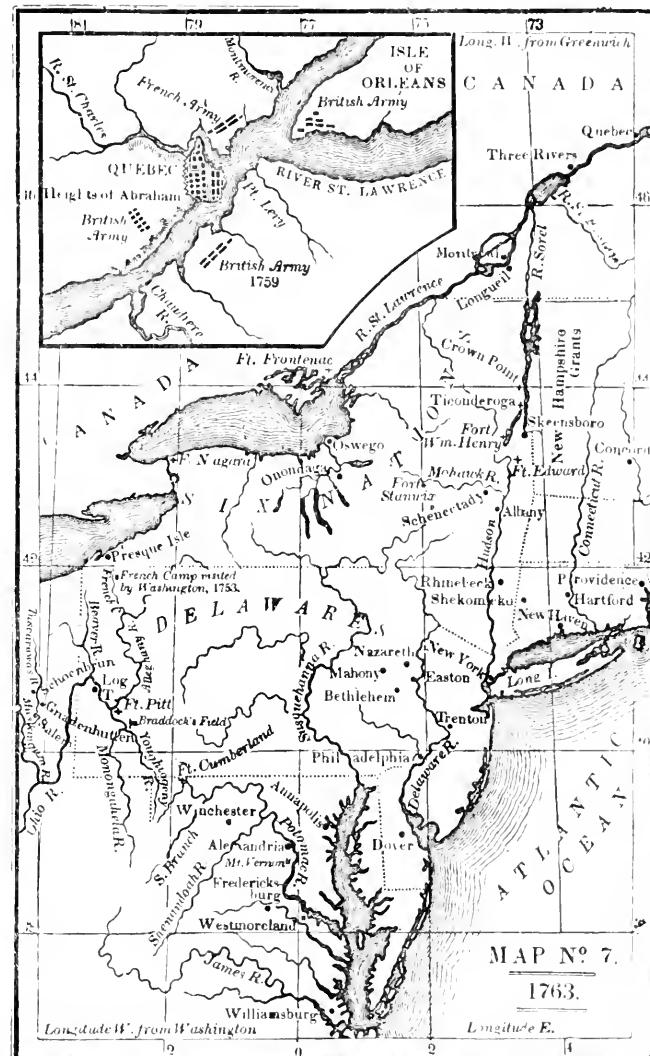
A. Niagara; taken from the French and Indians; [July 25th.]

Q. Who was among the killed?

A. General Prideaux.

Q. What forts were taken by General Amherst?

A. Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without opposition.



Where situated? On or near what water?

Quebec?	Crown Point?	Fort Pitt or Du Quesne?
Heights of Abraham?	Ticonderoga?	Oswego?
Isle of Orleans?	Fort Wm. Henry?	Schenectady?
Montreal?	Fort Edward?	Braddock's Field?
Fort Frontenac?	Fort Niagara?	Fort Stanwix?



BATTLE OF QUEBEC—DEATH OF WOLFE.

LESSON XXVII.

1759.—*Q. What was the most remarkable battle in the French and Indian war?*

A. The capture of Quebec, by General Wolfe; [Sept. 13th.]

Q. What is said of Quebec as regards its means of defense?

A. It is the most strongly fortified city in America.

Q. How is Quebec situated?

A. In Canada, on the north side of the St. Lawrence River.

Q. What is the elevation of the upper town?

A. Nearly 350 feet above the river.

Q. How did Wolfe and his army reach the Heights of Abraham?

A. At night they left their boats, and climbed the precipice to the Heights of Abraham.

Q. How many men were engaged in the battle?

A. About 5000 on each side.

Q. By whom were the two armies led?

A. The English, by Wolfe; the French, by Montcalm.

Q. Which army was successful?

A. The English.

Q. What was the fate of Wolfe?

A. He was wounded three times,—the third, mortally.

Q. On receiving the last wound, what did Wolfe say to one of his officers?

A. "Support me; let not my brave fellows see me fall."

Q. While supporting Wolfe, what did the officer exclaim?

A. "They run, they run!"

Q. What were the dying words of Wolfe?

A. "Who run?" he asked. "The French," replied the officer. "Then," uttered Wolfe, "I die content," and expired on the field.

Q. What was the fate of Montcalm?

A. He was twice wounded,—the second time, mortally.

Q. When told he could live but a few hours, what did Montcalm reply?

A. "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

Q. Where was peace concluded?

A. At Paris; [1763.]

Q. What did France cede to Great Britain?

A. Nearly all the French possessions east of the Mississippi River.

LESSON XXVIII.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Great Mead- ows.	Washington over De Jumonville,	May 28, 1754.
Ft. Wm. Henry.	Johnson over Dieskau,	Sept. 8, 1755.
Louisburg,	Amherst,	July 26, 1758.
Ft. Frontenac,	Bradstreet,	Aug. 27, 1758.
Du Quesne,	Forbes,	Nov. 25, 1758.
Fort Niagara,	Johnson,	July 25, 1759.
Quebec,	Wolfe over Montcalm,	Sept. 13, 1759.

FRENCH VICTORIES.

Ft. Necessity,	De Villiers over Washington,	July 3, 1754.
Near Ft. Du Quesne,	French & Indians over Braddock,	July 9, 1755.
Near Ft. Ed- ward,	Dieskau over Wil- liams and Hen- dricks,	Sept. 8, 1755.
Oswego,	Montcalm over Mercer,	Aug. 12, 1756.
Ft. Wm. Henry,	Montcalm over Monroe,	Aug. 9, 1757.
Ticonderoga,	Montcalm over Abercrombie,	July 8, 1758.

REVIEW.

LESSON XXIX.

What was the cause of the French and Indian war?

For what purpose was Washington sent to the French commander?

What can you say of his journey?

What was the determination of the French commander?

What was the result of the first action?

What was the result of the second action?

What British general was sent against the French?

Against what fort did he march?

What was the fate of Braddock?

What city was built upon the site of Fort Du Quesne?

What can you say of Washington in connection with this attack?

By whom were the French and Indians defeated at Lake George, in 1755?

What was the fate of Dieskau?

What position did Montcalm hold in the French and Indian war?

Who was commander-in-chief of the British forces?

Who succeeded Loudon?

By whom was Oswego taken, and when?

By whom was Fort William Henry taken, in 1757?

What three victories had the British in 1758?

What loss did the British meet with in the same year?

What three generals commanded the British, in 1759?

What was the fate of Prideaux?

By whom were Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken?

Which is the most strongly fortified city in America?

What can you say of the battle of Quebec?

Who commanded the English at this battle?

What was the fate of General Wolfe?

Who commanded the French at Quebec?

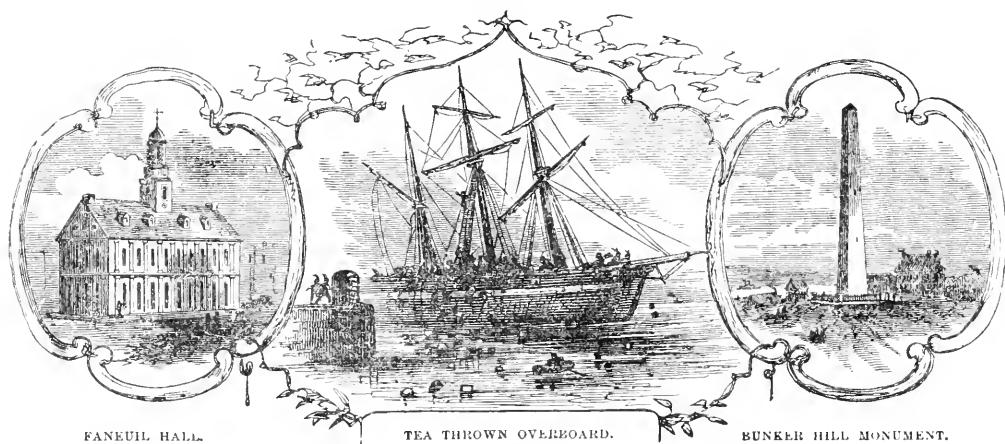
What was the fate of Montcalm?

What were the dying words of Wolfe?

What surrender was made in 1760?

Where was peace concluded?

What French possessions were ceded to Great Britain?



FANEUIL HALL.

TEA THROWN OVERBOARD.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LESSON XXX.

Q. What can you say of the United States?

A. It is the most populous and powerful country in America.

Q. What political division is the United States?

A. A republic.

Q. How long has this country been a republic?

A. About eighty years.

Q. To what government was it subject before its independence?

A. Great Britain.

Q. What was the number of the colonies?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What were the chief causes of the American Revolution?

A. The colonists were unjustly taxed, and were denied the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament.

Q. For what purpose was this unjust tax laid?

A. To defray the expenses incurred by the British government in the French and Indian war.

Q. Upon what article was the tax first imposed?

A. Upon paper used for bonds, deeds, pamphlets, &c.

Q. How was such paper to be distinguished from other?

A. It was stamped.

Q. How was this law designated?

A. The *Stamp Act*.

Q. When, and by whom, was the Stamp Act passed?

A. In 1765, by the British parliament, at London.

Q. Who was then king of England?

A. George III.

Q. How did the Americans receive the passage of the Stamp Act?

A. They were indignant, and refused to submit to it.

LESSON XXXI.

Q. Who distinguished himself by his opposition to the Stamp Act, in Virginia?

A. Patrick Henry, with boldness and eloquence.

Q. What meeting was called by Massachusetts to consider the affairs of the colonies?

A. The first Congress, composed of delegates from nearly all the colonies.

Q. Where did the first Congress meet?

A. At New York, [October, 1765.]

Q. What was done by Congress?

A. Congress agreed on a DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and sent petitions to the king and parliament.

Q. When did the Stamp Act take effect?

A. November, 1765.

Q. What was the result of the opposition to the Stamp Act?

A. It was repealed; [March, 1766.]

Q. What was the second attempt to tax America?

A. Duty was laid [in 1767] on all tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors, which should be imported into the colonies.

Q. Did the Americans submit to this law?

A. They did not, but openly resisted.

Q. What change did the opposition effect?

A. The duty was removed, except three pence a pound on tea.

Q. Did the Americans pay the duty on tea?

A. They did not; they either destroyed it, or prevented its sale.

Q. What was done with the tea at the port of Boston?

A. Several Americans, disguised as Indians, seized nearly 350 chests of tea, and emptied the contents into the harbor.

Q. What was the effect of the opposition of the Americans?

A. British troops were ordered to reduce them to submission.

Q. What measures did the Americans adopt for defense?

A. They raised armies.

Q. Did all the Americans favor the Revolution?

A. They did not.

Q. What were those Americans called who favored the king, and opposed the patriots?

A. Tories.

Q. By what British general was the war commenced?

A. General Gage, in Massachusetts.

LESSON XXXII.

1775.—*Q.* Where was the first battle fought?

A. At Lexington, in Massachusetts; [April 19th, 1775.]

Q. How many were killed?

A. Eight Americans.

Q. Where did the British go, immediately after the battle of Lexington?

A. To Concord and Boston.

Q. How were the British annoyed when retreating to Boston?

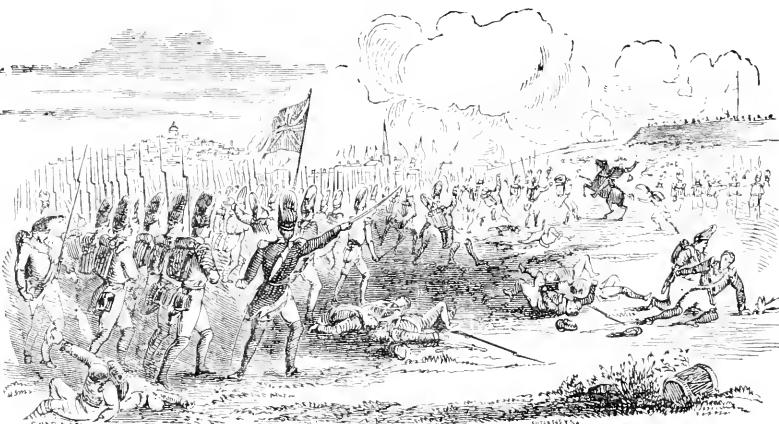
A. They were pursued, and fired upon by the Americans.

Q. What was the loss on both sides?

A. 90 Americans, and 280 British.

Q. What two forts were captured by the Americans, in May, 1775?

A. Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by volunteers under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.



THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

LESSON XXXIII.

1775.—*Q.* What increase was made to the British forces?

A. Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, arrived with reinforcements from England.

Q. What great battle was fought near Boston?

A. The battle of Bunker Hill, [June 17th, 1775]

Q. What was the size of each army in that battle?

A. The Americans, 1500; the British, 3000

Q. What was the loss in killed and wounded?

A. The Americans, 450; the British, 1000.

Q. What American general was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill?

A. General Warren.

Q. Who were the commanders in this battle?

A. Colonel Prescott of the Americans, and General Howe of the British.

Q. What town near Boston was burned by the British?

A. Charlestown.

Q. Who was appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces?

A. George Washington; [June 15th.]

Q. By whom was he appointed?

A. By the American Congress, assembled at Philadelphia.

Q. What other American generals were then appointed?

A. Generals Ward, Lee, Schuyler, Putnam, and Gates.

Q. Of what age was Washington when appointed?

A. Forty-three years.

Q. Where did Washington take command of the army?

A. At Cambridge, near Boston; [July 3d.]

Q. What was the size of the American army at that time?

A. Fourteen thousand men.

LESSON XXXIV

1775.—*Q.* What American general entered Canada?

A. General Montgomery.

Q. What towns surrendered to Montgomery?

A. St. John's and Montreal; [Nov.]

Q. What city did Montgomery then attack?

A. Quebec.

Q. Who joined Montgomery at Quebec?

A. General Arnold, at the head of an American force, [December 1st.]

Q. How many Americans, under Montgomery and Arnold, attempted the capture of Quebec?

A. About 900.

Q. By whom was Quebec defended?

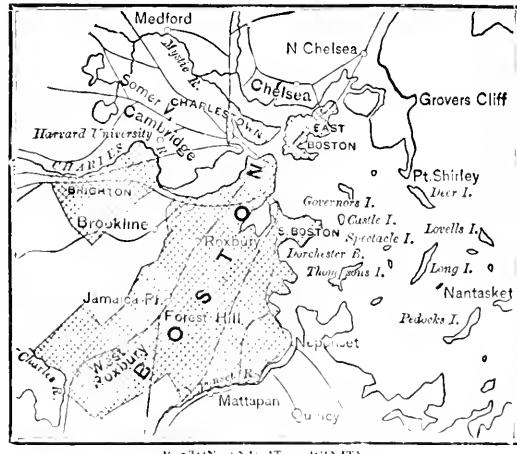
A. By 1500 British, under Governor Carleton.

Q. What was the fate of Montgomery?

A. He was killed by the discharge of a cannon, while ascending the heights.

Q. What happened to Arnold?

A. He received a wound and was removed from the field.



QUEBEC—HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM—ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Q. Were the Americans successful at Quebec?

A. They were not.



LESSON XXXV.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES IN 1775.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Ticonderoga,	{ Allen and Arnold over De la Place,	May 10.
Crown Point,	Warner,	May 12.
Fort Chamby,	Montgomery,	Oct. 13.
St. John's,	{ Montgomery over Preston,	Nov. 3.
Montreal,	{ Montgomery over Carleton,	Nov. 13.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Lexington,	April 19.
Bunker Hill,	June 17.
Quebec,	{ Carleton over Montgomery,

REVIEW OF 1775.

LESSON XXXVI.

State the cause of the American Revolution?
 What articles were first taxed?
 What was the "Stamp Act?"
 Where and by whom was the Stamp Act passed?
 How did the Americans act in relation to the law?
 What can you say of Patrick Henry?
 What meeting was held in New York in 1765?
 What did Congress agree on?
 Did the Stamp Act continue in force?
 What unjust law was passed by Great Britain soon after the repeal of the Stamp Act?
 How did the Americans act concerning it?
 What was the result of their opposition?
 Where and when was the first battle fought?
 What posts were captured by the Americans, in May, 1775? By whom?
 What British generals arrived from England?
 For what is June 17, 1775, memorable?
 What can you say of the battle of Bunker Hill?
 Who were the commanders?
 What was the fate of General Warren?
 What was done to Charlestown?
 When was Washington appointed commander-in-chief?
 Where and when did he take command?
 Upon what expedition did Gen. Montgomery proceed?
 What towns in Canada surrendered to Montgomery?
 Who attempted the capture of Quebec?
 By whom was Montgomery joined at Quebec?
 What was the fate of Montgomery?

LESSON XXXVII.

1776.—*Q.* Where was the British army at the commencement of this year?

A. In Boston and its vicinity.

Q. Who succeeded General Gage in the command of the British?



THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

A. General Howe.

Q. Who occupied Dorchester Heights, near Boston?

A. The American army, under Washington.

Q. What were the British obliged to do in consequence?

A. They left Boston in possession of the Americans, and sailed for Halifax.

Q. Where did Washington and his army then go?

A. To New York.

Q. What city in the South was attacked during this year?

A. Charleston; [June 28th.]

Q. Who commanded the British vessels that made the attack?

A. Sir Peter Parker.

Q. Who commanded the fort which defended Charleston?

A. Colonel Moultrie.

Q. Who were successful?

A. The Americans.

Q. What was the loss on both sides?

A. The Americans had 10 killed and 22 wounded; the British lost 200.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Q. When was the Declaration of Independence agreed to?

A. On the 4th of July, 1776, by the American Congress.

Q. Where was Congress then assembled?

A. At Philadelphia.

Q. By whom was the Declaration of Independence drawn up?

A. By Thomas Jefferson, who afterward became President of the United States.

Q. What did Congress declare?

A. That the American colonies were "FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

Q. What did the signers of the Declaration pledge in its support?

A. "Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

Where situated? On or near what water?

Boston? Breed's Hill?

Charlestown? Roxbury?

Cambridge? Dorchester?

Bunker Hill? Dorchester Heights?

New York? Westchester?

Brooklyn? East Chester?

Jamaica? New Rochelle?

Gravesend? White Plains?

New Utrecht? Fort Washington?

Harlem Heights? Fort Lee?

Paulus Hook?

Newark?

New Brunswick?

Princeton?

Trenton?

Philadelphia?

Germantown?

Red Bank, or Ft. Mercer?

Fort Mifflin?

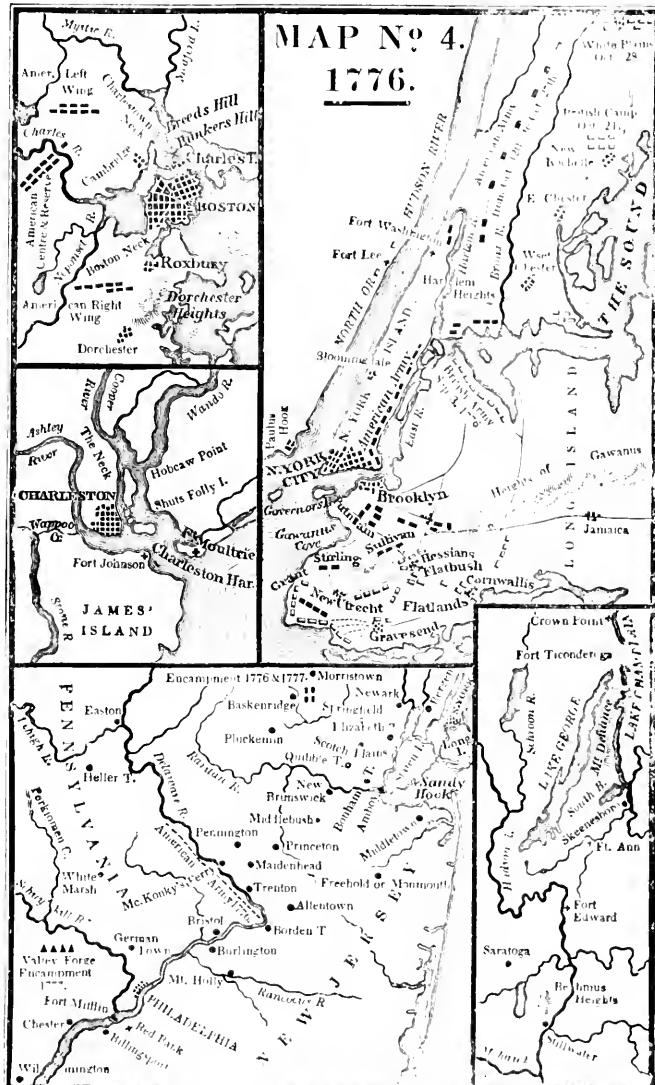
Valley Forge?

Monmouth?

Morristown?

MAP N^o 4.

1776.



Charleston?

Fort M'cullie?

Fort Johnson?

Crown Point?

Ticonderoga?

Stillwater?

Fort Edward?

Saratoga?

LESSON XXXIX.

Q. In July, 1776, where were the two armies, chiefly?

A. The Americans occupied New York and Brooklyn; the British, Staten Island.

Q. By whom was General Howe joined at Staten Island?

A. By his brother, Lord Howe.

Q. What was the size of the armies?

A. The Americans, 17,000; the British, 35,000.

Q. Who commanded the Americans at Brooklyn?

A. General Putnam.

Q. When were the Americans attacked at Brooklyn?

A. August 27th, by the British, who crossed over from Staten Island.

Q. What British generals were engaged in this battle?

A. Clinton, Percy, Cornwallis, Grant, and De Heister.

Q. What was the loss on each side?

A. The Americans lost over 1000; the British, 400.

Q. How were the other Americans at Brooklyn saved?

A. They were withdrawn to New York during the night, by Washington.

Q. What was Washington then obliged to do?

A. To retreat; being closely pursued by the British, under Howe.

Q. In what direction did Washington go?

A. North, by way of Harlem, White Plains, and North Castle; then southwest, through New Jersey to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River

Q. What battle was fought during this retreat?

A. The battle of White Plains, [October 28th.]

Q. What two forts on the Hudson were taken by the British?

A. Forts Washington and Lee.

Q. Which fort was bravely defended by the Americans?

A. Fort Washington, where over 1000 British were killed; [November 16th.]

Q. By whom was Fort Washington defended?

A. Colonel Magaw, at the head of 2700 Americans, who, after a severe engagement, were forced to surrender to General Howe.

Q. What capture was made by Washington, at Trenton?

A. He surprised and made prisoners 1000 Hessians, [December 26th.]

LESSON XL.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1776.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Boston,	{ Washington over Howe,	Mar. 17.
Fort Moultrie,	{ Moultrie over Parker,	June 28.
Trenton,	{ Washington over Rahl,	Dec. 26

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Long Island,	Howe over Putnam,	Aug. 27.
White Plains,	{ Howe over Washington,	Oct. 28.
Fort Washington,	Howe over Magaw,	Nov. 16.
Fort Lee,	Cornwallis,	Nov. 18

REVIEW OF 1776.

LESSON XL I.

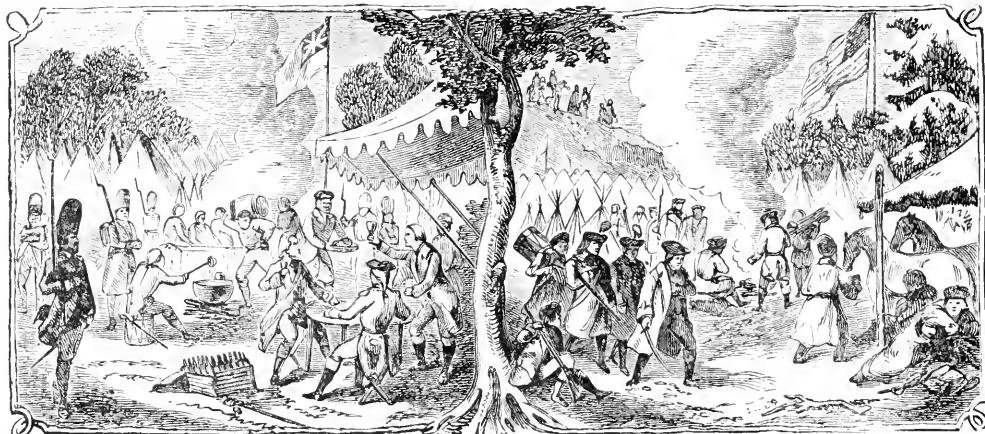
Who occupied Boston in the beginning of 1776 ?
 Who took command of the British ?
 Where were the Americans at that time ?
 Did the British maintain possession of Boston ?
 Where did the British go after leaving Boston ?
 Where did Washington then go ?
 What attack was made in the South ?
 Who were the commanders ?
 What was the result of the attack on Fort Moultrie ?
 Why is the Fourth of July celebrated by the Americans ?
 What can you say of Thomas Jefferson ?
 Where were the two armies in July of this year ?
 What was the size of each army ?
 What and when was the second battle in 1776 ?
 Who were successful ?
 State the loss on each side.
 Where did the Americans go after the battle of Long Island ?
 What occurred at White Plains ?—At Fort Washington ?
 What important success had Washington in December ?



LESSON XL II.

1777.—*Q.* What victory soon followed that at Trenton ?
A. The battle of Princeton ; [January 3d.]
Q. Who commanded the Americans at Princeton ?
A. Washington.
Q. What American general was among the killed ?
A. General Mercer.
Q. By whom was Washington pursued, after the battle of Princeton ?
A. By Cornwallis, who obliged him to retreat.

Q. Where did Washington pass the winter, in the beginning of 1777 ?
A. At Morristown, New Jersey.
Q. Where were the winter quarters of the British ?
A. At New York.
Q. Where was the battle of Brandywine fought ?
A. At Chad's Ford, on Brandywine Creek, in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania ; [September 11th.]
Q. Who were the commanders in this battle ?
A. Washington and Howe.
Q. Who were successful ?
A. The British.
Q. What was the loss on each side ?
A. The Americans lost 1300 ; the British, 500.
Q. What two distinguished foreigners assisted the Americans in the battle of Brandywine ?
A. Lafayette, of France ; and Pulaski, of Poland.
Q. To what city did Washington retreat, after the battle of Brandywine ?
A. Philadelphia.
Q. Did Washington hold Philadelphia ?
A. He relinquished the city to General Howe, who entered it, [September 26th.]
Q. To what city had Congress adjourned ?
A. Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Q. Where did Washington attack the British, soon after his retreat from Philadelphia ?
A. At Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia ; [October 4th.]
Q. What was the result of the attack at Germantown ?
A. The Americans were defeated, having lost 1200 ; the British, 500.



THE BRITISH ENCAMPMENT.

THE AMERICANS AT VALLEY FORGE.

LESSON XLIII.

Q. What two forts on the Delaware were held by the Americans?

A. Forts Mercer and Mifflin.

Q. What was the result of the attack on Fort Mercer?

A. The Hessians, under Colonel Donop, were repulsed with a loss of 400 men; the Americans lost about 30; [October 22d.]

Q. Did the British finally capture these two forts?

A. They did.

Q. Where did the Americans pass the winter, at the close of 1777?

A. At Valley Forge, twenty miles west of Philadelphia, where they suffered greatly from cold, hunger, and sickness.

Q. What can you say of the British army?

A. It consisted of regularly trained soldiers, whose wants were well provided for.

Q. Of whom was the American army mostly composed?

A. Of men who went from their farms and workshops, never having been trained as soldiers.

Q. Were the Americans as well supplied with clothes, ammunition, &c., as the British?

A. They were not; many in mid-winter marched through deep snow, without coats, shoes, or stockings.

Q. Who invaded the United States from Canada?

A. General Burgoyne, at the head of 10,000 British and Indians.

Q. What was the route of Burgoyne?

A. By way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River?

Q. What fort on Lake Champlain did Burgoyne take?

A. Ticonderoga, which was suddenly abandoned by General St. Clair and 3000 Americans.

Q. Did the British pursue the Americans?

A. They did, and the Americans lost 1000 men.

LESSON XLIV.

Q. What did Colonel Baum attempt?

A. He was sent by Burgoyne to seize the American stores at Bennington, Vermont.

Q. What was the result of his attempt?

A. He was met by General Stark and a body of militia;—Colonel Baum was killed and his party defeated; [August 16th.]

Q. What other action occurred on the same day, and at the same place?

A. A British reinforcement, under Colonel Breyman, was defeated by Colonel Warner and the Green Mountain Boys.

Q. What was the loss in the two engagements?

A. The British, 700; the Americans, 100.

Q. Who commanded the northern division of the American army?

A. General Gates, who succeeded General Schuyler.

Q. Who commanded the northern division of the British army?

A. General Burgoyne.

Q. What two battles were fought by Gates and Burgoyne?

A. The battles of Stillwater, 22 miles north of Albany, [September 19th and October 7th.]

Q. Who were successful?

A. The Americans.

Q. What was the loss on both sides?

A. The British, 900; the Americans, 400.

LESSON XLV.

Q. What was Burgoyne obliged to do at Saratoga?

A. Burgoyne, with nearly 6000 British, surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga; [October 17th.]

Q. What agreement was made?

A. That the British, under Burgoyne, should give up their arms and ammunition to the Americans, return to England, and engage no more in the war.

Q. What Polish hero served as chief engineer in the army of Gates?

A. Kosciusko.

Q. Who had started from New York to assist Burgoyne?

A. General Clinton, with 3000 men.

Q. How far had Clinton proceeded when Burgoyne surrendered?

A. Up the Hudson, as far as the village of Esopus, now Kingston, which he burned; [October 15th.]

Q. What forts on the Hudson did he capture from the Americans?

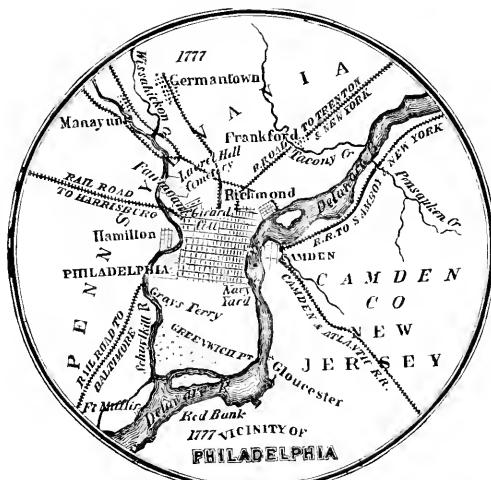
A. Forts Clinton and Montgomery; [October 6th.]

Q. Where did Clinton go, upon hearing of Burgoyne's defeat?

A. He returned to New York.

Q. Did the British retain possession of Ticonderoga, after the surrender of Burgoyne?

A. They did not, but returned to Canada.



LESSON XLVI.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1777.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Princeton,	{ Washington over Mawhood, }	Jan. 3.
Bennington,	Stark over Baum,	Aug. 16.
Bennington,	{ Warner over Breyman, }	Aug. 16.
Stillwater,	Gates over Burgoyne,	Sept. 19.
Stillwater,	Gates over Burgoyne,	Oct. 7.
Fort Mercer,	Greene over Donop,	Oct. 22.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Brandywine,	{ Howe over Washington. }	Sept. 11.
Germantown,	{ Howe over Washington. }	Oct. 4.
Fort Mifflin,	{ Abandoned by the Americans. }	Nov. 16.
Fort Mercer,	{ Abandoned by the Americans. }	Nov. 18.

REVIEW OF 1777.

LESSON XLVII.

When was the battle of Princeton fought?

What important capture was made, just before the battle of Princeton?

Who were successful at Princeton?

Why did Washington retreat after the battle?

Where did the two armies pass the winter of 1777?

When was the battle of Brandywine fought?

Who were the commanders at that battle?

State the result of the battle of Brandywine.

What battle was fought soon after that of Brandywine?

By whom was the attack made?

Who were successful at Germantown?

What forts on the Delaware were taken by the British?

For what is Valley Forge noted?

From what direction did Burgoyne enter the United States?

What losses were sustained by the Americans?

Describe the battle of Bennington?

Who succeeded Schuyler in command of the northern army of the Americans?

Where and when were battles fought by Gates and Burgoyne?

What successes attended the Americans?

What were the terms of Burgoyne's surrender?

To whom did he surrender?

What station did Kosciusko fill in the army of Gates?

For what purpose did Clinton leave New York, just before Burgoyne's defeat?

What direction did Clinton take?

What did he accomplish at that time?

LESSON XLVIII.

1778.—Q. What government assisted the Americans in the Revolution?

A. France.

Q. Where was the treaty of alliance formed?

A. At Paris, [February 6th, 1778.]

Q. By whom was the treaty signed, on behalf of the Americans?

A. Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee.

Q. When was the treaty ratified by Congress?

A. May 4th, 1778.

Q. What attempt to effect a settlement was made by the British government?

A. England sent commissioners to America for that purpose

Q. Were their offers received by Congress?

A. They were promptly rejected.

Q. What assistance was sent by France?

A. A French fleet, under Count D'Estaing.

Q. Who succeeded General Howe in command of the British?

A. General Clinton.

Q. Where did Clinton concentrate his forces, in June, 1778?

A. At New York.

Q. When did the British evacuate Philadelphia?

A. June 18th, 1778; having held it for about nine months.

Q. Where did Congress meet while the British held Philadelphia?

A. At Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania.

Q. What was the first battle in 1778?

A. Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, [June 28th.]

Q. Describe the battle of Monmouth.

A. The battle was commenced by General Lee, who was soon forced to retreat; but Washington and the main body of his army coming up, the British left the field.

LESSON XLIX.

Q. After the battle of Monmouth, where did the two armies go?

A. The Americans, to White Plains; the British, to New York.

Q. What victory was gained in Rhode Island, by the Americans?

A. The victory of General Sullivan over General Pigot, [August 29th.]

Q. What massacre occurred in July, 1778?

A. The massacre of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, by 1600 Tories and Indians led by Colonel John Butler, who was noted for his cruelty; [July 3d.]

Q. What cruelties were perpetrated at Wyoming?

A. The patriots' houses were burned, and their families barbarously murdered.

Q. Where were similar cruelties committed in November?

A. At Cherry Valley, New York

Q. What city in Georgia was taken by the British?

A. Savannah, by 2000 British under Colonel Campbell; [December 29th.]

Q. By what American officer was Savannah defended?

A. General Robert Howe.

Q. Who preceded Clinton in command of the British?

A. General Sir William Howe.

Q. Who commanded the British squadron off the American coast?

A. Lord Howe, brother of General Sir William Howe.

Q. Where did Washington retire to winter quarters, in the autumn of 1778?

A. To Middlebrook, New Jersey.

LESSON L.

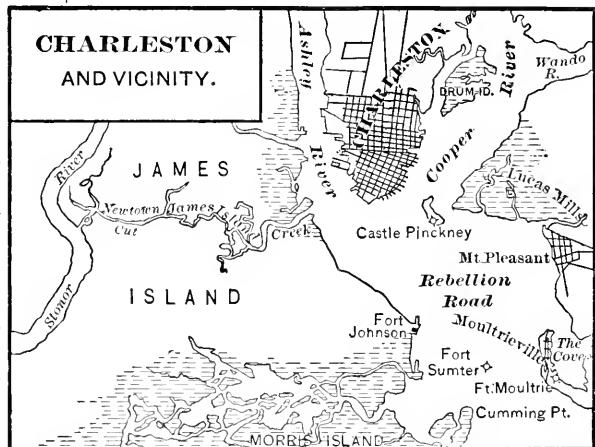
BATTLES DURING 1778.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Monmouth,	{ Washington over Clinton,	June 28.
Rhode Island,	Sullivan over Pigot,	Aug. 29.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Wyoming,	{ John Butler over Zebulon Butler.	July 3.
Savannah,	Campbell over Howe,	Dec. 29.



REVIEW OF 1778.

LESSON LI.

What treaty was formed in February, 1778?

What step did England take to put an end to the war?

Who took command of the British?

Who preceded Clinton?

What forces were concentrated at New York in June of this year?

What city did the British then evacuate?

When was the battle of Monmouth fought?

Describe the battle of Monmouth.

What victory was won by the Americans, August 29th?

When and by whom was the massacre of Wyoming committed?

By whom was Savannah taken?

What city did General Robert Howe defend, in the Revolution?

What command had General Sir William Howe?

What command had Lord Howe?

In what year did Washington pass the winter at Middlebrook?

LESSON LI.

1779.—Q. Who took command of the troops in the South?

A. General Lincoln of the Americans, and General Prevost of the British.

Q. Where were Washington and Clinton?

A. In the Northern States?

Q. What success did the Americans meet with in February?

A. Colonel Pickens, at the head of a party of South Carolina militia, totally defeated a band of tories under Colonel Boyd, near Augusta; [February 14th.]

Q. Whom did General Lincoln send to take a position on Brier Creek, in Georgia?

A. General Ash, with 2000 Americans.

Q. What was the fate of the Americans under Ash?

A. They were surprised and defeated by the British, under General Prevost, [March 3d.] The Americans lost 1600.

Q. Against what city did Prevost march, after the battle of Brier Creek?

A. Charleston; but, as he was preparing an attack, Lincoln appeared, and the British withdrew; [May 11th.]

Q. What battle was fought near Charleston?

A. The battle of Stono Ferry, in which the Americans, under Lincoln, were defeated; [June 20th.]

Q. What cruelties were perpetrated by Governor Tryon?

A. Governor Tryon, with a body of British, plundered and burned the villages of East Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk, in Connecticut; [July.]

Q. What two posts on the Hudson were surrendered by the Americans, during 1779?

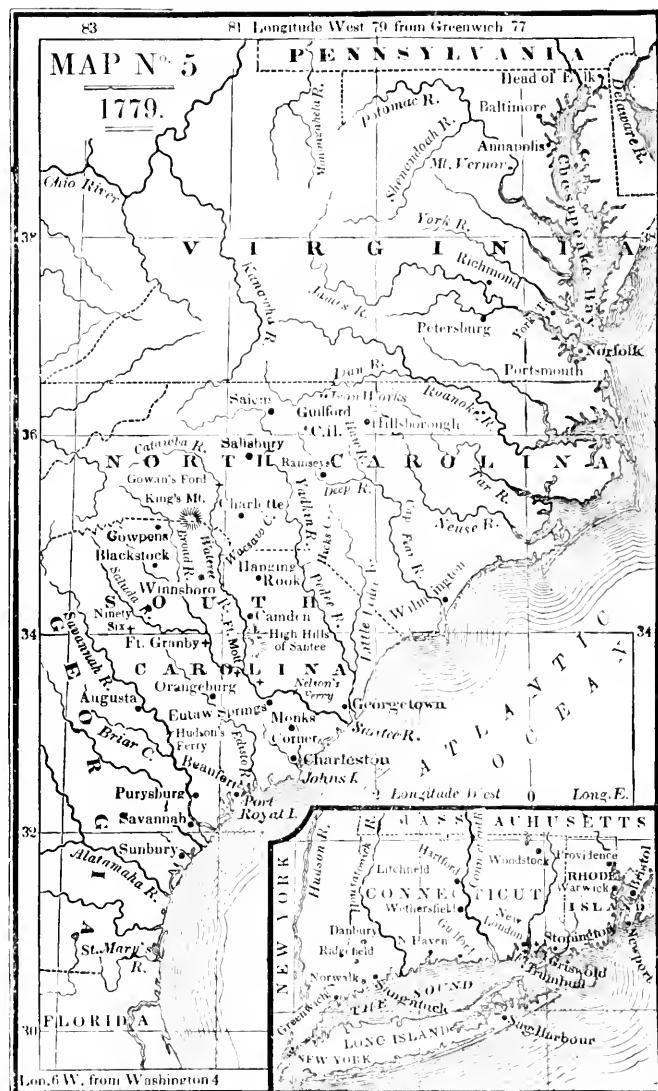
A. Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, to Clinton; [June.]

Q. By whom was Stony Point regained for the Americans?

A. By General Wayne, after a severe contest at midnight; [July 15th.]

Q. What success did the Americans meet with at Paulus Hook?

A. Major Lee captured the British garrison, taking 160 prisoners; [July 19th.]



Where situated?

Guildford?

Cowpens?

Wilmington?

Fort Granby?

Monk's Corner?

Hillsborough?

Waxhaw Creek?

Camden?

Augusta?

Charleston?

King's Mountain?

Hanging Rock?

Ninety-six?

Eutaw Springs?

Savannah?

LESSON LIII.

Q. Who was sent to check the incursions of the Tories and Indians?

A. General Sullivan, with 4600 Americans.

Q. What was the result of Sullivan's expedition?

A. He defeated the enemy at the battle of Chemung, destroyed 40 Indian villages, and completely routed the Indians.

Q. What attempt was made to recover Savannah from the British?

A. It was besieged by 1000 Americans under Lincoln, and 3000 French under Count d'Estaing; [September.]

Q. What was the result of the attack?

A. The Americans and French assaulted Savannah; but, after a desperate battle, were repulsed with a loss of over 1100 men; [October 9th.]

Q. What Polish nobleman was mortally wounded during the assault?

A. Count Pulaski, who zealously defended the cause of the Americans.

Q. What celebrated naval battle was fought in 1779?

A. Paul Jones, commander of a flotilla of French and American vessels, captured two English vessels of war, off the coast of Scotland; [September 23d.]

Q. Between what two vessels was the battle chiefly fought?

A. The Bon Homme Richard, and the English vessel Serapis.

Q. What was the result of the battle?

A. After a very severe engagement, Jones defeated the British and captured their vessels.

Q. How many men did Jones lose in the battle?

A. Out of 375, there were 300 killed.

Q. Where did the Americans retire to winter quarters, at the close of 1779?

A. One division, with Washington, to Morristown, New Jersey; another, to West Point; and the third, with Lincoln, to Sheldon.

LESSON LIV.

BATTLES DURING 1779.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Near Augusta,	Pickens over Boyd,	Feb. 14.
Stony Point,	Wayne over Vaughan,	July 15.
Paulus Hook,	Lee,	July 19.
Chemung,	{ Sullivan over Johnson, }	Aug. 29.
Near Scotland,	Jones over Pearson,	Sept. 23.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Brier Creek,	Prevost over Ash,	March 3.
Stono Ferry,	Prevost over Lincoln,	June 20.
Savannah,	Prevost over Lincoln,	Oct. 9.

REVIEW OF 1779.

LESSON LV.

Who commanded the armies in 1779?

What victory was won by Colonel Pickens?

Was Pickens in the British or American army?

Describe the defeat of General Ash.

What attempt was made by the British against Charleston?

What was the result of the battle of Stono Ferry?

What villages were burned in Connecticut, during 1779?—By whom?

What was done at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, in June?

What victory was won by General Wayne, July 15th?

What victory was won by Major Lee, July 19th?

What success did General Sullivan meet with in August?

In which army were Wayne, Lee, and Sullivan?

Describe the siege of Savannah.

Who defended the city?

What victory was won by Paul Jones for the Americans?

Give an account of the battle.

Where were the winter quarters of the Americans?



LESSON LVI.

1780.—*Q.* Where were the military operations mostly carried on during 1780?

A. In South Carolina.

Q. What city was besieged?

A. Charleston, by Clinton, [April 1st.]

Q. By whom was the city defended?

A. By General Lincoln.

Q. What was the result of the siege?

A. Lincoln, being surrounded by the British, was forced to surrender his troops, 2000 in number, prisoners of war; [May 12th.]

Q. What occurred at Monk's Corner, during the siege of Charleston?

A. A party of British, under Colonels Tarleton, Webster, and Ferguson, surprised and defeated a detachment of Americans under General Huger.

Q. Who succeeded Lincoln in the command of the troops at the South?

A. General Gates.

Q. Who took command of the British in the South?

A. Lord Cornwallis.

Q. What massacre occurred in May of 1780?

A. Colonel Tarleton, and a body of British, surprised 400 Americans, under Colonel Buford, at Waxhaw Creek, and massacred them after they had surrendered; [May 29th.]

Q. What success attended the Americans, in August?

A. Colonel Sumpter attacked and destroyed a regiment of British and Tories, at Hanging Rock; [August 6th.]

Q. Where was the first battle fought by Gates in the South?

A. On Sanders Creek, near Camden, South Carolina; [August 16th.]

Q. Who were victorious at the battle of Camden?

A. The British, under Cornwallis.

Q. What loss did the Americans sustain in this battle?

A. About 2000 men.

Q. What German officer, assisting the Americans, was mortally wounded?

A. Baron de Kalb.

Q. To what place did Gates retreat, after the battle of Camden?

A. To Hillsboro, North Carolina.

Q. What defeat followed, two days afterward?

A. Colonel Sumpter and 300 Americans were surprised by Tarleton; Sumpter and a few of his men only escaped; [August 18th.]

LESSON LVII.

Q. What victory was gained by the Americans in October?

A. Colonel Campbell defeated the British and Tories under Colonel Ferguson, at King's Mountain, [October 7th.]

Q. State the loss on both sides.

A. Ferguson was slain, and 300 British and Tories were killed and wounded; the Americans lost but 20.

Q. Had General Gates been successful in the South?

A. He had not; and, in consequence, was superseded by General Greene; [December 2d.]

Q. What fleet and troops came to the Americans' assistance in July?

A. A fleet under De Ternay, and 6000 troops under Count de Rochambeau, from France, arrived at Rhode Island; [July 10.]

Q. What general became traitor to the Americans?

A. Benedict Arnold, who had secretly agreed to betray West Point into the hands of the British.

Q. Who was sent by Clinton to negotiate with Arnold?

A. Major André.

Q. How was the plot discovered?

A. Major André, having secretly completed the arrangements with Arnold, was returning to the British; when he was surprised, near Tarrytown, by three of the American militia, and made prisoner; [September 23d.]



THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

Q. What were the names of these captors?

A. John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert.

Q. What became of André and Arnold?

A. Arnold escaped to the British, [September 24th:] and André was hanged as a spy; [October 2d.]

LESSON LVIII.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1780.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Hanging Rock,	Sumpter,	Aug. 6.
King's Mountain,	{ Campbell over Ferguson,	Oct. 7.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Monk's Corner,	Tarleton over Huger,	Apr. 14.
Charleston,	Clinton over Lincoln,	May 12.
Waxhaw,	Tarleton over Buford,	May 29.
Camden,	{ Cornwallis over Gates,	Aug. 16.
On the Wateree,	{ Tarleton over Sumpter,	Aug. 18.

REVIEW OF 1780.

LESSON LIX.

What three generals successively commanded the Americans in the South?

Who commanded the British in the South?

What occurred at Charleston on the first of April?

What American general defended Charleston?

By whom was the siege conducted?

When, and by whom, was General Huger defeated?

What occurred at Waxhaw Creek, May 29th?

What did Colonel Sumpter achieve on the 6th of August?

What battle was fought August 16th?

Who commanded the Americans at the battle of Camden?

Who commanded the British?

What is said of Baron De Kalb?

Who retreated to Hillsboro, North Carolina?

What loss did Sumpter meet with in August?

Who were victorious at the battle of King's Mountain?

Who succeeded Gates? Why?

What treachery was discovered in 1780?

What British officers were concerned in this plot?

What connection had Major André with the plot?

Did it succeed? Why not?

What was the fate of André?

Where did Arnold go?

Mention the American victories in 1780.

Mention the British victories.

LESSON LX.

1781.—*Q.* What was the first battle in 1781?

A. The battle of the Cowpens, [January 17th.]

Q. Who were victorious in the battle of the Cowpens?



SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, AT YORKTOWN.

A. The Americans, under General Morgan, defeated the British under Colonel Tarleton.

Q. State the loss at the battle of the Cowpens.

A. The British lost 800, in killed, wounded, and prisoners; the Americans, 80.

Q. What were the Americans obliged to do, after the battle of the Cowpens?

A. The Americans, under Greene and Morgan, being pursued by Cornwallis, were obliged to retreat.

Q. What was the second battle in 1781?

A. The battle of Guilford Court-House, [March 15th.]

Q. Who gained the battle of Guilford Court-House?

A. Cornwallis defeated General Greene, after a severe engagement.

Q. State the loss at the battle of Guilford Court-House?

A. The Americans, 400 killed and wounded; the British, 500.

LESSON LXI.

Q. Where was the third battle in 1781 fought?

A. At Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, where General Greene was attacked and defeated by Lord Rawdon; [April 25th.]

Q. What success had the Americans in September?

A. The battle of Eutaw Springs, where General Greene attacked and defeated the main body of the British, under Colonel Stewart; [September 8th.]

Q. What town in Connecticut was burned by the British under Arnold?

A. New London.

Q. What battle brought the war to a close?

A. The battle of Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered his army to Washington.

Q. Where is Yorktown situated?

A. In Virginia, on York River.

Q. What was the position of each army in this battle?

A. The British were posted in Yorktown, and were surrounded by the Americans and French, who besieged the town for several days.

Q. What fleet greatly assisted the Americans, in the battle of Yorktown?

A. A French fleet under Count de Grasse.

Q. What was the result of the battle of Yorktown?

A. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington his army of more than 7000 soldiers, besides artillery, arms, &c.; and the British vessels in the harbor to the French; [October 19th.]

LESSON LXII.

BATTLES DURING 1781.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Cowpens,	{ Morgan over Tarleton,	Jan. 17.
Eutaw Springs,	Greene over Stewart,	Sept. 8.
Yorktown,	{ Washington over Cornwallis,	Oct. 19.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Guilford Court-House,	{ Cornwallis over Greene,	Mar. 15.
Hobkirk's Hill,	Rawdon over Greene,	Apr. 25.



REVIEW OF 1781.

LESSON LXIII.

When and by whom was the battle of the Cowpens fought?

State the result and loss.

Why was Morgan obliged to retreat, after his victory?

What engagement followed the battle of the Cowpens?

Who were the commanders at the battle of Guilford?

State the result and loss?

Who commanded at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill?

Who gained the victory?

What victory was gained by General Greene, September 8th.

By whom was New London burned in this year?

What event terminated the war in favor of the Americans?

Give an account of the battle of Yorktown.

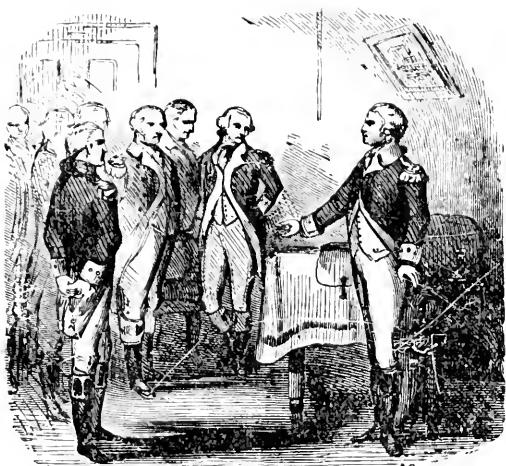
In what battle was General Greene victorious, during 1781?

In what battles was he defeated?

Who assisted the Americans in the battle of Yorktown?

During 1781, what victories had the Americans?

What victories had the British?



WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS

LESSON LXIV.

1782.—*Q.* Who succeeded Clinton in command of the British?

A. Sir Guy Carleton.

Q. When did hostilities mostly cease?

A. In the spring of 1782.

Q. Where and when were preliminary articles of peace signed?

A. In Paris, November 30th, 1782.

Q. What cities in the South were evacuated by the British during this year?

A. Savannah, [July 11th,] and Charleston, [December 14th.]

1783.—*Q.* When was the definitive treaty signed?

A. September 3d, 1783, in Paris.

Q. Who were the American commissioners by whom the treaty was signed?

A. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay.

Q. When was peace proclaimed to the American army?

A. April 19th, 1783, just eight years after the battle of Lexington, the commencement of the Revolution.

Q. What was Great Britain's loss in the war of the Revolution?

A. Great Britain lost £100,000,000, and 50,000 soldiers.

Q. When did the British evacuate New York?

A. November 25th, 1783; and General Washington entered the city in triumph.

Q. Where did Washington bid farewell to his officers?

A. At New York, [December 4th, 1783.]

Q. When did he resign his military commission?

A. He resigned his commission before Congress, which was assembled at Annapolis, December 23d, 1783, and retired to his home at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.

REVIEW OF 1782-83.

LESSON LXV.

Were any battles fought in 1782 or 1783?

What position did Sir Guy Carleton hold in the war?

After the battle of Yorktown, what forces assembled at New York?

For what was the spring of 1782 memorable?

Where and when was peace concluded?

What occurred on the 25th of November, 1783?

What did Washington do after peace was concluded?

Where was Congress in session at the conclusion of peace?

LESSON LXVI.

Q. By whom was the Constitution formed?

A. By delegates from the States, assembled at Philadelphia.

Q. When was the Constitution formed, and when adopted?

A. The Constitution was formed by the Convention, in 1787, and adopted by the States shortly afterward.

Q. Who was President of the Convention?

A. George Washington.

Q. Of what three departments is this government composed?

A. Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

Q. Who possesses the executive power?

A. The President.

Q. Who possesses the legislative power?

A. Congress; which is composed of senators and representatives.

Q. Who have the judicial power?

A. The judges.

Q. Where did Congress first meet, after the adoption of the Constitution?

A. At New York; [April, 1789.]

Q. Who was elected the first President of the United States?

A. George Washington, who was inaugurated at New York, April 30th, 1789.

Q. What battles were fought with the Indians in 1790 and 1791?

A. The Indians defeated Generals Harmer and St. Clair, but were subdued by General Wayne, in 1794.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

LESSON LXVII.

Q. How long was Washington President of the United States?

A. He served two terms, or eight years, when he declined a re-election.

Q. Where did Washington die?

A. At Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age; [December 14th, 1799.]

Q. When did the city of Washington become the capital of the United States?

A. In the year 1800.

Q. What city had previously been the seat of government?

A. Philadelphia, for ten years.

Q. What piracies were committed upon American vessels in the Mediterranean?

A. Piracies of the Barbary States—Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Q. What distinguished man was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, in 1804?

A. Alexander Hamilton, who had been the constant friend of Washington.

Q. For what was Burr tried, in 1807?

A. For treason.

Q. What battle was fought with the Indians, November 7th, 1811?

A. Tippecanoe, by General William Henry Harrison, when the Indians were defeated.

Where, and by whom, was the Constitution formed?

When was the Constitution adopted?

Was Washington in the Convention?

In whom is the Executive power placed?—the Legislative?—the Judicial?

Where and when did the first Congress meet?

Where and when was Washington inaugurated?

Was Washington re-elected?

Where did he die?

What two generals were defeated by the Indians in 1790 and 1791?

By whom were the Indians subdued, in 1794?

How long had Philadelphia been the capital of the United States?

When, and to what city, was the capital removed?

What was the fate of Alexander Hamilton?

When, and by whom, was the battle of Tippecanoe won?

HISTORICAL TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

States & Territories.	Where settled.	By whom settled.
New Mexico,.....	<i>Santa Fe</i> ,.....	Spanish,.....
Florida,.....	<i>St. Augustine</i> ,.....	Spanish,.....
Virginia,.....	<i>Jamestown</i> ,.....	English,.....
New York,.....	<i>Albany</i> ,.....	Dutch,.....
Massachusetts,.....	<i>Plymouth</i> ,.....	English,.....
New Jersey,.....	<i>Bergen</i> ,.....	Dutch and Danes,..
New Hampshire,.....	<i>Dover</i> ,.....	English,.....
Maine,.....	<i>York</i> ,.....	English,.....
Connecticut,.....	<i>Windsor</i> ,.....	Em. from Mass.,.....
Maryland,.....	<i>St. Mary's</i> ,.....	English,.....
Rhode Island,.....	<i>Providence</i> ,.....	Roger Williams,.....
Delaware,.....	<i>Wilmington</i> ,.....	Swedes and Finns,.....
Pennsylvania,.....	<i>Philadelphia</i> ,.....	Swedes,.....
North Carolina,.....	<i>Albemarle</i> ,.....	English,.....
Wisconsin,.....	<i>Green Bay</i> ,.....	French,.....
South Carolina,.....	<i>Port Royal</i> ,.....	English,.....
Michigan,.....	<i>Detroit</i> ,.....	French,.....
Illinois,.....	<i>Kaskaskia</i> ,.....	French,.....
Arkansas,.....	<i>Arkansas Post</i> ,.....	French,.....
Indiana,.....	<i>Vincennes</i> ,.....	French,.....
Texas,.....	<i>Bexar</i> ,.....	Spanish,.....
Louisiana,.....	<i>Bertrille</i> ,.....	French,.....
Alabama,.....	<i>Mobile</i> ,.....	French,.....
Mississippi,.....	<i>Natchez</i> ,.....	French,.....
Vermont,.....	<i>Fort Dummer</i> ,.....	Em. from Miss.,.....
Georgia,.....	<i>Savannah</i> ,.....	English,.....
Missouri,.....	<i>St. Genevieve</i> ,.....	French,.....
Tennessee,.....	<i>Fort Loudon</i> ,.....	Em. from N. Car'lna,.....
California,.....	<i>San Diego</i> ,.....	Spanish,.....
Kentucky,.....	<i>Boonesboro</i> ,.....	Daniel Boone,.....
Ohio,.....	<i>Marietta</i> ,.....	Em. from New Eng.,.....
Oregon,.....	<i>Astoria</i> ,.....	Em. from New Eng.,.....
Washington, {		
Iowa,.....	<i>Burlington</i> ,.....	Em. from New Eng.,.....
Minnesota,.....	<i>St. Paul</i> ,.....	Em. from New Eng.,.....
Utah,.....	<i>Salt Lake City</i> ,.....	Mormon emigrants,.....
Nebraska,.....		
Kansas,.....		
Colorado,.....		

LESSON LXIX.

1812.—Q. How long were the United States and Great Britain at peace with each other, after the Revolution?

A. Twenty-nine years, when the second war broke out.

Q. When did Congress declare war against Great Britain?

A. June 18th, 1812.

Q. What was the chief cause of the second war?

A. The British had committed outrages upon American seamen.

Q. Who was President during the second war?

A. James Madison.

Q. Who was appointed commander-in-chief of the American army?

A. Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.

Q. Where were the first actions of this war?

A. In Michigan.

Q. What American post was surrendered in July?

A. Fort Mackinaw; [July 17th.]

LESSON LXX.

Q. Where were the first two battles fought?

A. Near Brownstown, in the southeastern part of Michigan.

Q. What was the result of the first battle of Brownstown?

A. Major Van Horne was defeated by a force of British and Indians; [August 5th.]

Q. State the result of the second battle of Brownstown.

A. Colonel Miller, at the head of a detachment of Americans, defeated the British and Indians; [August 9th.]

Q. What American general invaded Canada?

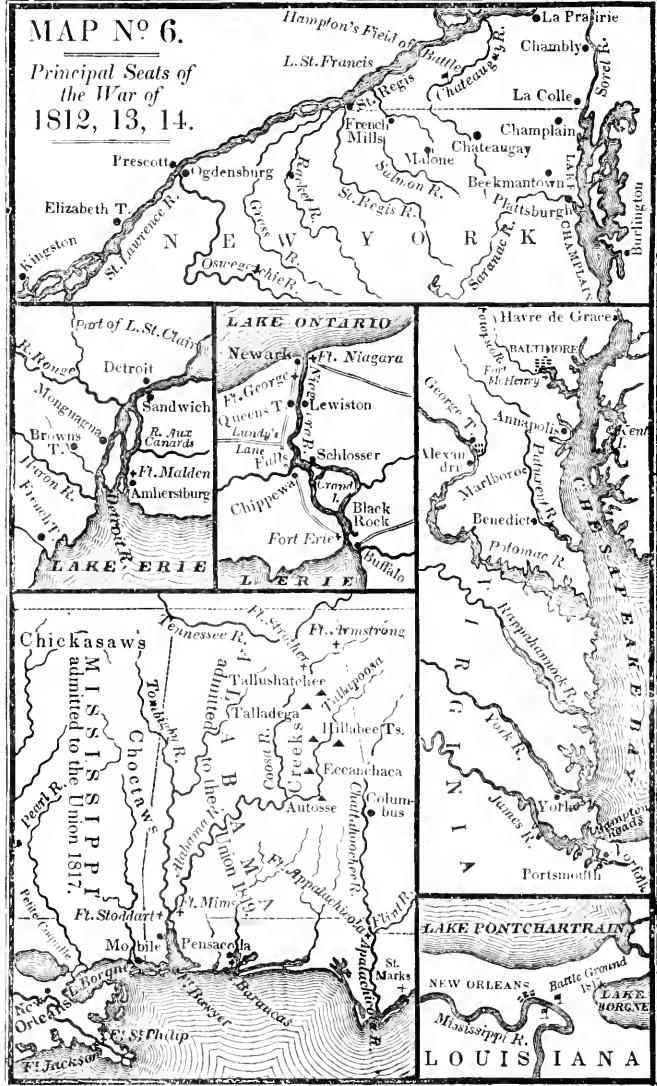
A. General Hull, who surrendered in a cowardly manner to the British, at Detroit; [August 16th.]

Q. Who made the second attempt to invade Canada?

A. General Van Rensselaer, who was defeated by the enemy at Queenstown, where the British commander, General Brock, was killed; [October 13th.]

MAP N^o 6.

Principal Seats of
the War of
1812, 13, 14.



Where situated? On or near what water?

Hampton's Field? Chamby?

Plattsburg? Baltimore? Havre de Grace? Annapolis?

Detroit? Brownstown? Frenchtown?

Ft. Malden?

Washington?

Yorktown?

Fort Armstrong?

Fort Mims?

Mobile?

Ft Niagara? Ft. George? Lewiston? Queenstown?

Lundy's Lane? Chippewa? Ft. Erie? Buffalo?

New Orleans?

Plattsburg?

Beekmantown?

Champlain?

Chambly?

La Prairie?

La Colle?

Champlain?

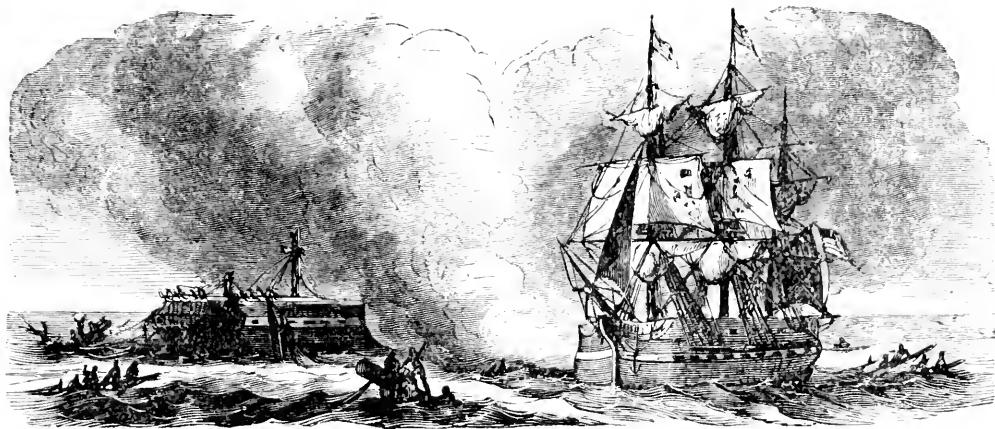
Chateaugay?

Beekmantown?

Plattsburg?

Champlain?

Chateaugay?



THE GUERRIERE.

THE CONSTITUTION.

LESSON LXXI.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1812.

AMERICAN VICTORY.

Second battle of { Miller over
Brownstown, { British and Indians, } Aug. 9.

American Ships. British Ships.

Constitution { captured } { Guerriere, Aug. 19.
 { the }

Wasp { captured } { Frolic, Oct. 18.
 { the }

United States { captured } { Macedonian, Oct. 25.
 { the }

Constitution { captured } { Java, Dec. 29.
 { the }

In these four naval battles the British lost over 450 men; the Americans but 70. On the ocean, the Americans took 3000 prisoners during 1812.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

Fort Mackinaw, { Surrendered by { July 17.
 { the Americans, }

First battle of { British and Indians { Aug. 5.
Brownstown, { over Van Horne, }

Detroit, { Hull surrendered { Aug. 16.
 { to Brock, }

Queenstown, { Brock over { Oct. 13.
 { Van Rensselaer, }

REVIEW OF 1812.

LESSON LXXII.

What declaration of war was made in 1812?

State the chief cause of the war.

Who was President during the second war with Great Britain?

What position did Henry Dearborn hold in the American army?

What was the first surrender in 1812?

Where were the first two battles fought?

Who were successful at the first battle of Brownstown?—At the second battle of Brownstown?

What can you say of General Hull?

What invasion was attempted by Van Rensselaer?

What action took place in October?

Who commanded the British?

What was the fate of General Brock?

Who were most successful on land?

What victories had the British?

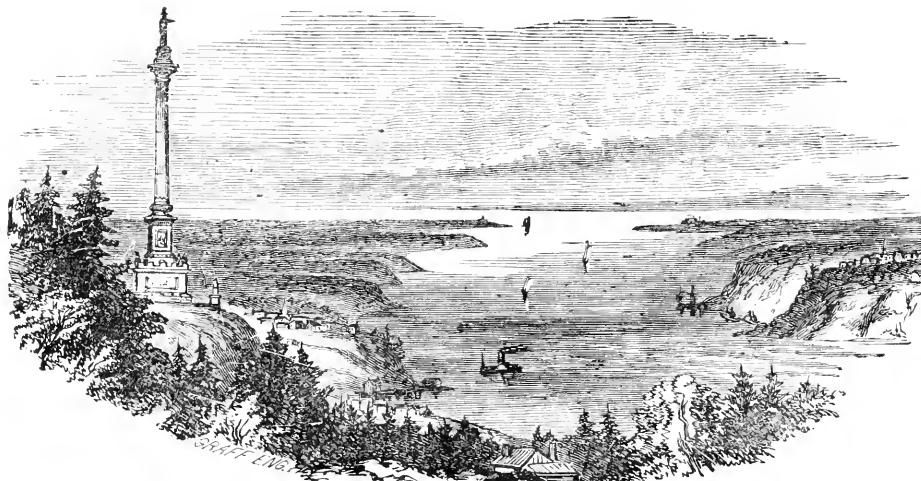
What victory had the Americans on land?

Who were successful on the ocean?

In what naval battles were the Americans successful?

What losses did the British sustain in the naval battles this year?

What American vessel gained two battles this year?



NIAGARA RIVER, LOOKING TOWARD LAKE ONTARIO—GENERAL BROCK'S MONUMENT

LESSON LXXIII.

1813.—*Q.* How was the American army divided in 1813?

A. Into three divisions,—the Western, under General Harrison; the Central, under General Dearborn; the Northern, under General Hampton.

Q. Where were these armies located?

A. Harrison, on the west shore of Lake Erie; Dearborn, between Lakes Erie and Ontario; Hampton, on the shore of Lake Champlain.

Q. What was the first engagement in 1813?

A. General Winchester and a body of Americans were surprised at Frenchtown, by the British and Indians under General Proctor; [January 22d.]

Q. What was the result of the engagement?

A. The Americans surrendered; but many were murdered by the Indians.

Q. What city in Canada was taken by the Americans?

A. York, now Toronto, after a severe engagement, was taken by General Pike; [April 27th.] Pike was mortally wounded.

Q. What fort was besieged by Proctor on the first of May?

A. Fort Meigs, held by General Harrison, who was aided by General Clay and a body of Kentuckians.

Q. Who were successful at Fort Meigs?

A. The Americans.

Q. What fort in Canada was taken by the Americans?

A. Fort George, by General Dearborn; [May 27th.]

Q. By whom was Sackett's Harbor attacked in May?

A. By the British, under Prevost, but they were repulsed by the Americans under General Brown; [May 29th.]

LESSON LXXIV.

Q. What assault was made by Proctor, in August?

A. Proctor, with 1000 British and Indians, attacked the fort at Lower Sandusky, but was repulsed by Major Croghan, at the head of 150 men; [August 2d.]

Q. What was the loss in this attack?

A. The British lost 150; the Americans but 1 killed, and 7 wounded.

Q. Who commanded the Indians that assisted Proctor?

A. The Indian chief, Tecumseh.

Q. Where, and by whom, were Proctor and Tecumseh defeated?

A. At the battle of the Thames, by the Americans under General Harrison; Proctor fled, and Tecumseh was slain, [October 5th.]

Q. Who succeeded General Dearborn in command?

A. General Wilkinson.

Q. What defeat did the Americans sustain at Williamsburg, Canada?

A. General Boyd, with a body of Americans, was defeated at Williamsburg by the British; [November 11th.]

Q. What Indian troubles broke out in Alabama, in 1813?

A. The war with the Creek Indians, who massacred nearly 300 men, women, and children, assembled at Fort Mims.

Q. Who were sent against them?

A. The Americans under Generals Jackson, Coffee, and Floyd; who, after severe conflicts, completely defeated the Indians.



DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Q. Where was Commodore Perry's victory gained?

A. On Lake Erie, off Fort Malden; [September 10th.]

Q. Of what did the squadrons consist?

A. The Americans had 9 vessels, carrying 54 guns; the British 6 vessels, with 63 guns.

Q. What notice of the victory did Perry send to General Harrison?

A. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Q. What American commanded the Hornet, at the capture of the Peacock?

A. Captain Lawrence, who afterward took command of the American frigate Chesapeake.

Q. By what vessel was the Chesapeake captured?

A. By the British ship Shannon.

Q. What was the fate of Captain Lawrence?

A. He fell, during the action, mortally wounded.

LESSON LXXV.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1813.

AMERICAN VICTORIES ON LAND.

Siege of York,	Pike over Sheaffe,	Apr. 27.
Fort Meigs,	{ Harrison and Clay over Proctor,	May 5.
Fort George,	{ Dearborn over Vincent,	May 27.
Sackett's Harbor,	Brown over Prevost,	May 29.
Lower Sandusky,	Croghan over Proctor,	Aug. 2.
The Thames,	{ Harrison over Proctor & Tecumseh,	Oct. 5.

NAVAL VICTORIES.

American Vessels.	British Vessels.
Hornet	{ captured the } Peacock, Feb. 24.
Enterprise	{ captured the } Boxer, Sept. 5.
Perry's fleet	captured Barclay's, Sept. 10.

BRITISH VICTORIES ON LAND.

Frenchtown,	{ Proctor over Winchester,	Jan. 22.
Williamsburg,	Morrison over Boyd,	Nov. 11.

NAVAL VICTORIES.

British Vessels.	American Vessels.
Shannon	{ captured the } Chesapeake, June 1.
Pelican	{ captured the } Argus, Aug. 14.

REVIEW OF 1813.

LESSON LXXVI.

Who were the commanders of the three divisions of the American army?

Who succeeded General Dearborn?

What was the first engagement in 1813?

What was the result?

Where was the first battle fought by General Harrison this year?

Who assisted Harrison at Fort Meigs?

What was the result of the battle?

Who commanded the British in this siege?

By whom was York taken?

What fort in Canada was taken by General Dearborn?

Who were the commanders at the attack on Sackett's Harbor?

What was the result of the attack?

Describe the attack on Lower Sandusky.

Describe the battle of the Thames.

Where did the war break out with the Creek Indians?

By whom were the Creeks defeated?

How many naval victories had the Americans during 1813?—The British?

How many victories on land had the Americans?—The British?

What victory was gained by Captain Lawrence?

In what engagement was he mortally wounded?

LESSON LXXVII.

1814.—Q. What fort in Canada was surrendered by the British?

A. Fort Erie was surrendered to Generals Scott and Ripley, [July 3d.]

Q. What was the first battle in 1814?

A. The battle of Chippewa, in which the British were defeated with a loss of 500 men. The Americans lost 330; [July 5th.]

Q. Who were the commanders?

A. General Riall of the British, and General Brown of the Americans.

Q. By whom was General Brown assisted?

A. Generals Scott and Ripley.

Q. What battle followed the victory at Chippewa?

A. The battle of Lundy's Lane, the severest contest during the year; [July 25th.]

Q. Who were the commanders at the battle of Lundy's Lane?

A. General Brown of the Americans, and General Drummond of the British.

Q. What was the result of the battle of Lundy's Lane?

A. The Americans were victorious. The loss on each side was over 800.

Q. What American generals were wounded?

A. Brown and Scott.

Q. Where did the Americans retire after the battle?

A. To Fort Erie, where they were for seven weeks besieged by the British under Drummond. The British were finally repulsed with a loss of 1000 men; [September 17th.]

Q. Who successively commanded the Americans during the siege of Fort Erie?

A. Generals Ripley, Gaines, and Brown.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Q. What town on Lake Champlain was attacked by the British?

A. Plattsburg, held by the Americans under General Macomb; [September 11th.]

Q. What was the plan of attack?

A. The British, under General Prevost, attacked Plattsburg, while the British fleet, under Commodore Downie, engaged the American fleet, under Commodore McDonough, in the harbor.

Q. Who were successful at Plattsburg?

A. The Americans were successful; Prevost being repulsed, and Downie entirely defeated.

Q. By whom was the city of Washington taken?

A. By a British force under General Ross; [August 24th.]

Q. What damage was done to the city by the British?

A. They burned the Capitol, the President's house, and many other buildings; immediately after which they retreated to their fleet.

Q. At what place were the British opposed before entering the city?

A. At Bladensburg; but the Americans were defeated; [August 24th.]

Q. What city near Washington was also taken by the enemy?

A. Alexandria; [August 29th.]

Q. What city did the British next attempt to enter?

A. Baltimore.

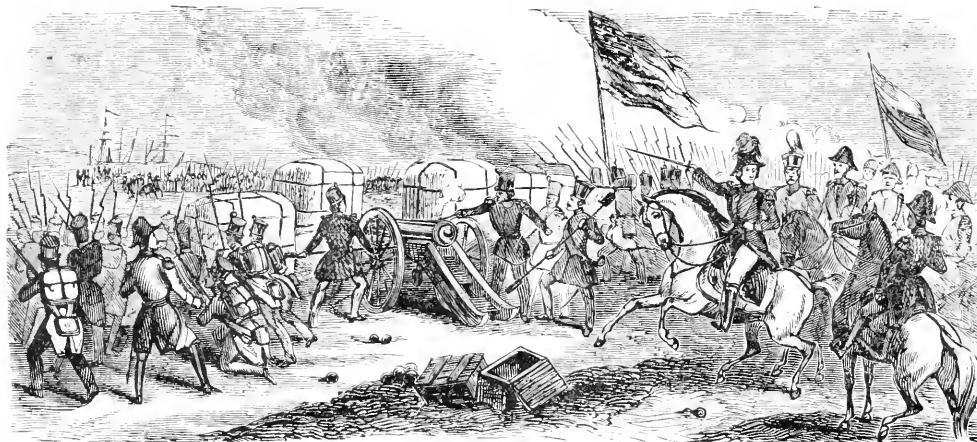
Q. What battle was fought on their approach to Baltimore?

A. At North Point, where they were opposed by General Stricker. The Americans were forced to retreat, [September 12th.] Ross, the British officer, was killed.

Q. What fort commanded the entrance to Baltimore?

A. Fort McHenry, which was bombarded by the British, [September 13,] but being unsuccessful, they withdrew on the following day.





BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

LESSON LXXXI.

1815.—*Q.* What was the last land battle of the war?

A. The battle of New Orleans, [January 8th, 1815.]

Q. Who were the commanders in the battle of New Orleans?

A. General Jackson of the Americans, and General Packenham of the British.

Q. How large was each army in this battle?

A. The Americans 6000; the British 12,000.

Q. What was the result of the battle of New Orleans?

A. The British were defeated, with the loss of about 2600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; the Americans lost but 7 killed and 7 wounded. Packenham was among the killed.

Q. What treaty terminated the war?

A. The treaty of Ghent, which was signed December 24th, 1814.

Q. When was it ratified by the President of the United States?

A. February 17th, 1815.

Q. How long had the war continued?

A. Two years and eight months.



LESSON LXXXII.

BATTLES AND CAPTURES DURING 1814.

AMERICAN VICTORIES ON LAND.

Fort Erie,	{ surrendered to	July 3.
	Scott and Ripley,	
Chippewa,	Brown over Riall,	July 5.
Lundy's Lane	{ Brown over Drummond,	July 25.
Fort Erie,	{ Brown over Drummond,	Sept. 17.
Plattsburg,	Macomb over Prevost,	Sept. 11.
Fort McHenry,	{ Armistead over Cochrane,	Sept. 14.

NAVAL VICTORIES.

<i>American Ships.</i>	<i>British Ships.</i>	
Peacock	{ captured the }	Epervier , Apr. 29.
Wasp	{ captured the }	Reindeer , June 28.
Macdonough's fleet	{ captured }	Downie's fleet , Sept. 11.

BRITISH VICTORIES ON LAND.

Bladensburg ,	Ross over Winder,	Aug. 24.
North Point ,	Brooke over Stricker,	Sept. 12.

<i>British Ships.</i>	<i>American Ships.</i>	
Phœbe and Cherub	{ captured the }	Essex , Mar. 28.
Orpheus	{ captured the }	Frolic , Apr. 21.

BATTLES DURING 1815.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

New Orleans ,	{ Jackson over Packenham,	Jan. 8.
----------------------	---------------------------	---------

<i>American Ships.</i>	<i>British Ships.</i>	
Constitution	{ captured the }	Cyane and Levant , Feb. 20.
Hornet	{ captured the }	Penguin , Mar. 23.

REVIEW OF 1814-15.

LESSON LXXXI.

What was the first capture in 1814?

What two battles occurred in July, 1814?

Who were the commanders?

What siege followed the battle of Lundy's Lane?

Describe the siege of Fort Erie.

By whom was Plattsburg attacked in September, 1814?

Who commanded the Americans in the town?

Who commanded the American squadron in the harbor?

Describe the battle of Plattsburg.

What was done by the British in Washington, August 24th, 1814?

What success had the British at Alexandria? At Baltimore? At Fort McHenry?

When and where was the treaty of peace signed?

Who were the commanders in the battle of New Orleans?

Describe the battle.

What two naval battles were fought after the battle of New Orleans?

How many land victories had the British during 1814 and 1815?

How many land victories had the Americans?

How many naval victories had the British?

How many naval victories had the Americans?



LESSON LXXXII.

Q. How many years elapsed between the close of the second war with England and the Mexican war?

A. Thirty-one years.

Q. During this period, in what wars was this country engaged?

A. War with Algiers in 1815; the Seminole war in 1817; and the Florida war in 1835.

Q. What was the cause of the war with Algiers?

A. Piracies were committed by that government upon American vessels.

Q. Who was sent from the United States against Algiers?

A. Commodore Decatur, who forced Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, to terms of peace.

Q. Who was sent against the Seminoles in 1817?

A. General Jackson, who defeated the Indians, and hung two men for inciting the Indians against the Americans.

LESSON LXXXIII.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Q. When did Texas become free from Mexico?

A. In 1836.

Q. What form of government did Texas adopt?

A. Texas became a republic.

Q. When was Texas annexed to the United States?

A. In 1845.

Q. What caused the Mexican war?

A. The annexation of Texas, and the claim of a certain tract of land by both the United States and Mexico.

Q. Where is that tract of land situated?

A. In Texas, between the Neuces River and the Rio Grande.

Q. Who was President of the United States during the Mexican war?

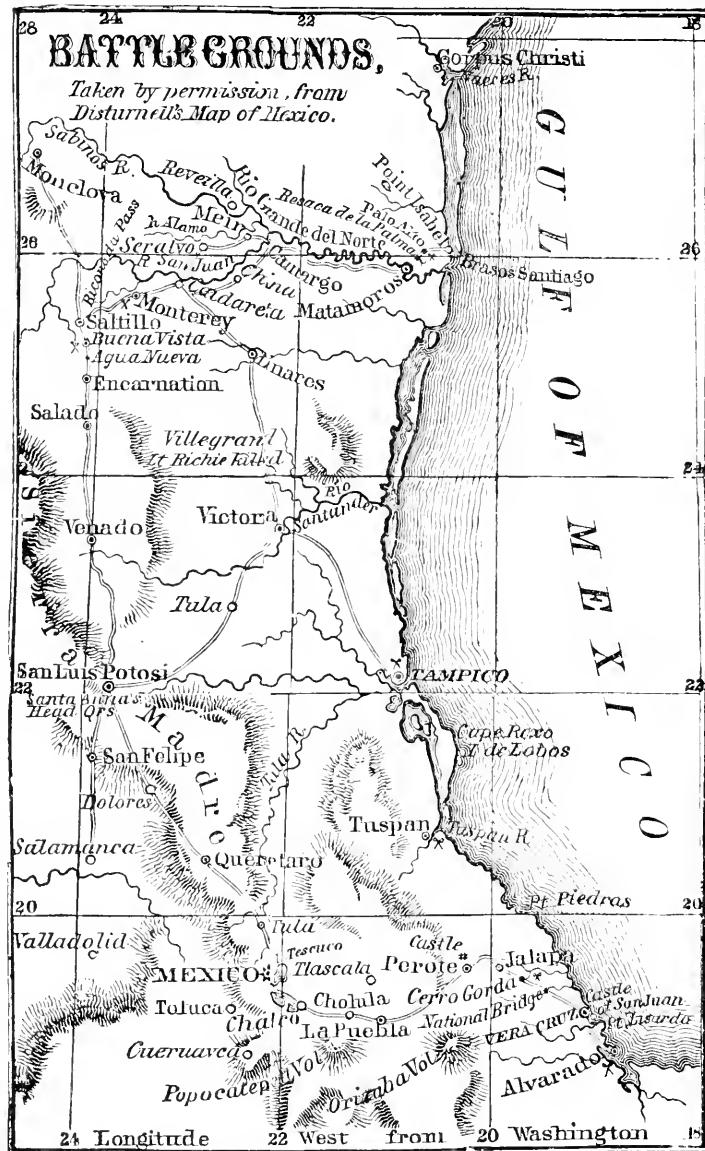
A. James K. Polk.

1846.—Q. Who was sent by the President to the Rio Grande?

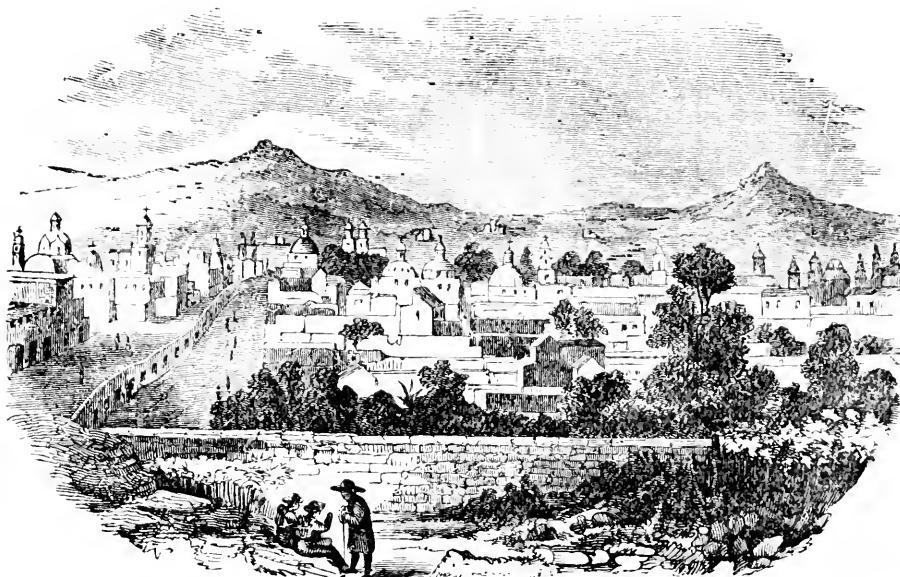
A. General Zachary Taylor, who erected Ft. Brown opposite Matamoras.

Q. Who took command of the Mexican forces?

A. General Arista.



Corpus Christi?	Matamoras?	San Luis Potosi?	Jalapa?
Point Isabel?	Camargo?	Tampico?	Ferote?
Palo Alto?	Monterey?	Vera Cruz?	La Puebla?
Resaca de la Palma?	Buena Vista?	Cerro Gordo?	Mexico?



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Q. What was the commencement of hostilities?

A. Captain Thornton's party was attacked on the east bank of the Rio Grande by a superior body of Mexicans, and several Americans were killed; [April 24th.]

Q. What was the first battle in the Mexican war?

A. The battle of Palo Alto, in which General Taylor, with 2300 Americans, defeated 6000 Mexicans under General Arista; [May 8th.]

Q. What was the loss on both sides?

A. The Mexicans lost about 400 killed and wounded; the Americans but 40. Among the killed was Major Ringgold.

Q. What battle was fought by the same armies, the following day?

A. The battle of Resaca de la Palma, when the Mexicans were defeated, and fled to Matamoras; [May 9th.]

Q. What was the loss in this battle?

A. The Mexicans 500; the Americans 50.

Q. What American colonel distinguished himself in this battle?

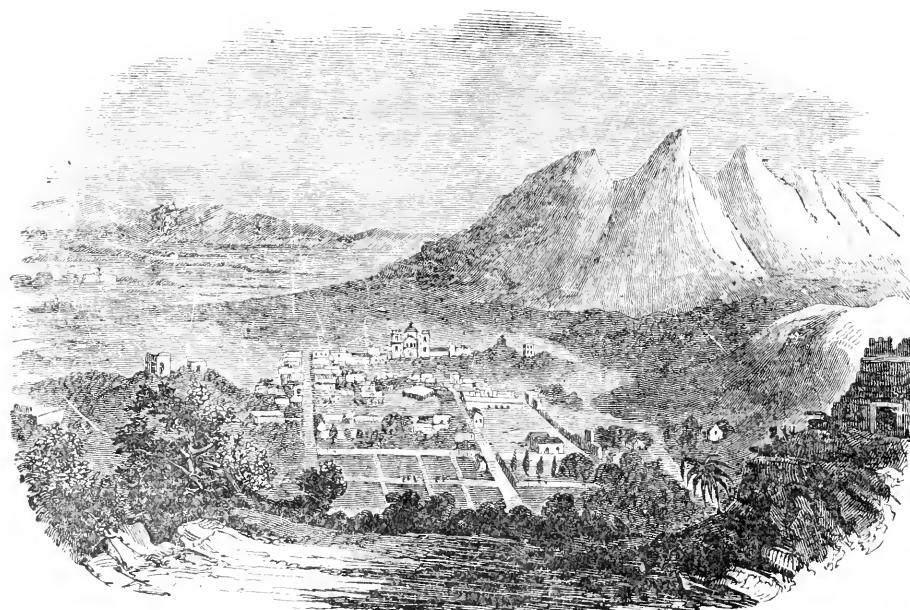
A. Colonel May; who took General La Vega prisoner as he was applying the match to one of his own guns.

Q. After the battle of Resaca de la Palma, where did General Taylor go?

A. To Fort Brown, thence across the Rio Grande to Matamoras, of which he took possession, [May 18th.]

Q. By whom was California taken?

A. By Captain Fremont, and Commodores Sloat and Stockton.



A VIEW OF MONTEREY.

LESSON LXXXV.

Q. What city did Taylor attack after taking possession of Matamoras?

A. Monterey, which he captured after a severe engagement of three days; [September 24th.]

Q. Who were the commanders in the battle of Monterey?

A. General Taylor of the Americans, and General Ampudia of the Mexicans.

Q. What was the size of the armies at the battle of Monterey?

A. Ten thousand Mexicans, and 6000 Americans.

Q. Who were sent against Santa Fé and Chihuahua?

A. General Kearney, who took New Mexico, and Colonel Doniphan, who took

possession of Chihuahua, after two successful battles during his march.

Q. What battles were won by Colonel Doniphan?

A. The battle of Bracito, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, [December 22d, 1846,] and of Sacramento, near the Rio Grande, [February 28th, 1847.]

1847. Q. Who took command of the Mexican forces in 1847?

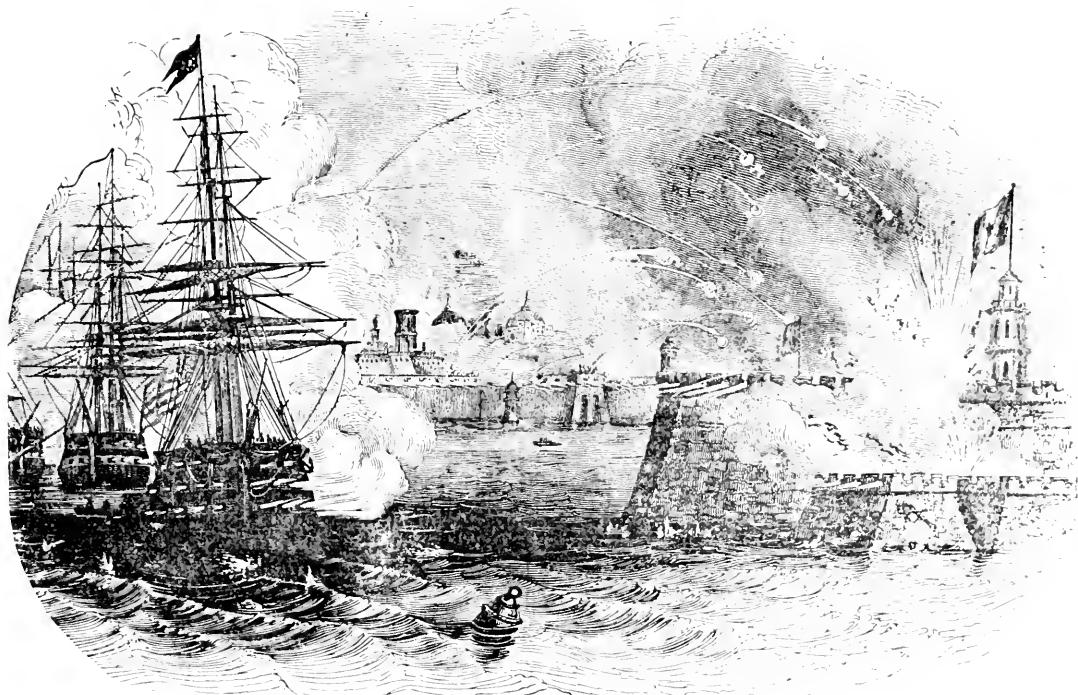
A. General Santa Anna, the President of Mexico.

Q. Where did Taylor meet Santa Anna?

A. At Buena Vista, where Taylor, with 5000 Americans, defeated Santa Anna at the head of 20,000 Mexicans; [Feb. 23d.]

Q. What was the loss in the battle of Buena Vista?

A. The Americans lost 700; the Mexicans 2000.



BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ AND CASTLE.

LESSON LXXXVI.

Q. Who took command of the American army in 1847?

A. General Winfield Scott.

Q. What city did Scott first attack?

A. Vera Cruz, which was defended by the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Q. How long did the siege continue?

A. Fifteen days, when the city and castle surrendered to General Scott; [March 27th.]

Q. After the capture of Vera Cruz, what city did Scott march against?

A. Mexico, the capital.

Q. At what places were the Americans opposed?

A. Cerro Gordo, [April 18th;] Contreras and Churubusco, [August 20th;] Molino del Rey and Casa Mata, [September 8th;] Chapultepec, [September 13th.]

Q. Who were victorious in these battles?

A. The Americans gained every battle.

Q. Which army was the larger in all of these battles?

A. The Mexican army.

Q. When did General Scott and his army enter the city of Mexico?

A. September 14th, 1847.

Q. When was peace concluded?

A. February 2d, 1848.



GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR

LESSON LXXXVIII.

BATTLES DURING 1846.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Palo Alto,	Taylor over Arista,	May 8.
Resaca de la Palma,	Taylor over Arista,	May 9.
Monterey,	Taylor over Ampudia,	Sept. 24.
Bracito,	Doniphian,	Dec. 22.

BATTLES DURING 1847.

Buena Vista,	Taylor over Santa Anna,	Feb. 23.
Sacramento,	Doniphian over Heredia,	Feb. 28.
Vera Cruz,	Scott over Landero,	Mar. 27.
Cerro Gordo	Scott over Santa Anna,	April 18.
Contreras,	Scott over Valencia,	Aug. 20.
Cherubusco,	Scott over Santa Anna,	Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey and Casa Mata,	Scott over Santa Anna,	Sept. 8.
Chapultepec,	Scott over Santa Anna,	Sept. 13.

REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

State the cause of the war.

When was Texas annexed to the United States?

During whose administration was this war carried on?

Who commanded the two armies at the commencement of the war?

What action commenced the war?

What the first battle?

Who were the commanders in the battle of Palo Alto?

What was the size of each army?

What was the loss in this battle?

What was the fate of Major Ringgold?

Give an account of the second battle?

When did the first two battles take place?

What can you say of Colonel May?

When did General Taylor enter Matamoras?

What conquest was made by Fremont, Sloat, and Stockton?

What battle followed that of Resaca de la Palma?

Who were the commanders in the battle of Monterey?

State the size of the armies in this battle?

How long did the engagement last?

Who took possession of New Mexico?

What two battles were won by Colonel Doniphon?

What battle was fought in February, 1847?

Who were the commanders at Buena Vista?

What was the size of the armies?

Who were successful in this battle?

State the loss on each side.

Who took command of the Americans in 1847?

What city did Scott first besiege?

What was the result of the siege?

What battles followed the surrender of Vera Cruz?

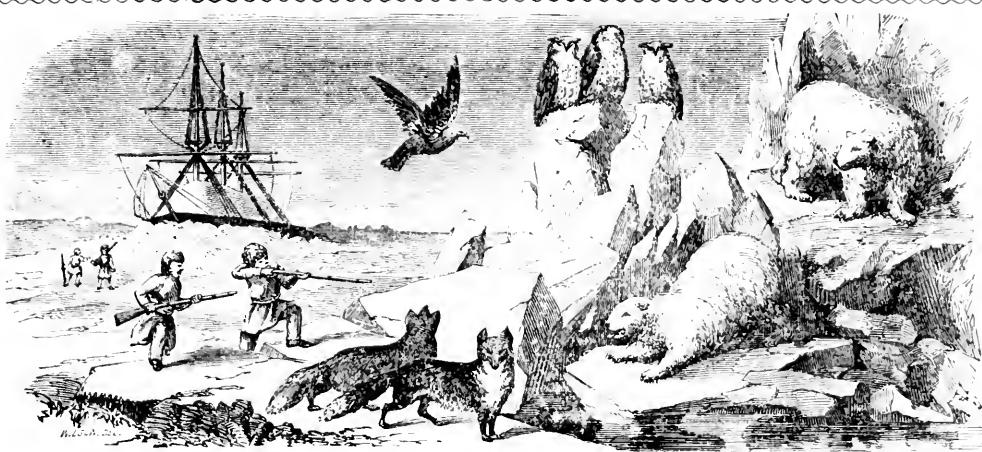
Which two were fought August 20th?

Which two were fought September 8th?

When were the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec fought?

What occurred on the 14th of September, 1847?

What occurred on the 2d of February, 1848?



DR. KANE IN WINTER QUARTERS—ARCTIC FOXES AND OWLS.—WHITE BEARS.

LESSON LX XXXIX.

Q. What exploring expedition left Great Britain in 1845?

A. Sir John Franklin, with two vessels and about two hundred and forty men, in search of a northwest passage to the Indies.

Q. Did Franklin or his party ever return?

A. They did not.

Q. What American sent vessels in search of Franklin?

A. Henry Grinnell, who sent two vessels, in 1850, under Lieutenant De Haven, accompanied by Dr. Kane. The vessels returned the following year without tidings of the missing party.

Q. What other expedition was sent from the United States in search of them?

A. Henry Grinnell, in conjunction with the U. S. government, sent out the ship Advance, commanded by Dr. Kane, 1853.

Q. What was accomplished by Dr. Kane?

A. He reached a point on the coast of Greenland further north than any heretofore seen, passed two winters in the Arctic Regions, and returned, unsuccessful, in 1855.

Q. From what experiments did the idea of establishing the telegraph originate?

A. Benjamin Franklin's experiments with an electric wire across the Schuylkill River, in 1748.

Q. By whom was the magnetic telegraph invented?

A. By Professor Morse, in 1832.

Q. Where did he construct the first telegraph?

A. Between Baltimore and Washington.

Q. When was the first Atlantic cable laid?

A. In 1858, between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Q. What celebrated voyages have since been made in the frozen regions of North America?

A. Those by Hayes, Hall, and Schwatka. Skeletons of some of Franklin's crew, besides pieces of their boats, spoons, etc., were found.

Q. What American explorer went more recently on a voyage of discovery and exploration in the Arctic?

A. Captain D. Long, in the ship Jeanette. His ship was crushed in the ice north of Siberia and he returned after much suffering.

LESSON XCII.

1861.—*Q.* When did civil war break out in the United States?

A. In the year 1861.

Q. Who became President of the United States in this year?

A. Abraham Lincoln ; [inaugurated March 4th, 1861.]

Q. What was the cause of the war?

A. The authorities of the Southern States sought to withdraw those States from the Union, claiming they had a right so to do ; the United States Government denying the right of any State to secede, raised armies to enforce its authority.

Q. What State first declared itself out of the Union?

A. South Carolina ; [December 20th, 1860.]

Q. What States soon followed the example of South Carolina?

A. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, [January, 1861] and Texas, [February 1st.]

Q. What government was formed by these States?

A. A government similar to that of the United States, styled the "Confederate States of America" ; [February 4th, 1861.]

Q. Who was elected President of the Confederacy?

A. Jefferson Davis ; [inaugurated February 18th, 1861.]

Q. What other States joined the Confederacy?

A. Virginia [April 17th], North Carolina [May 20th], Arkansas [May 6th], and Tennessee [June 8th].

LESSON XCII.

1861.—*Q.* What was the first battle of the war?

A. The storming of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor.

Q. Who were the commanders in this engagement?

A. Major Anderson, of the United States troops, and General Beauregard of the Confederates.

Q. What was the result?

A. After a furious bombardment of thirty-four hours, Fort Sumter was surrendered ; [April 13th.]

Q. Where was the first blood shed in this war?

A. In Baltimore, where a Massachusetts regiment, on its way to Washington, was attacked by Southern sympathizers ; [April 19th.]

Q. What battle was fought in Virginia, near Fortress Monroe?

A. The battle of Big Bethel, in which General Butler made the attack and was repulsed ; [June 10th.]

Q. What great battle was fought in Northern Virginia?

A. The battle of Bull Run, in which General McDowell made the attack and was defeated, after a severe contest ; [July 21st.]

Q. Who superseded McDowell?

A. General McClellan, who had been successful in West Virginia.

Q. Who commanded the Confederates in this latter?

A. General Beauregard.

LESSON XCIII.

1861.—*Q.* What reverses had the Union forces in Missouri?

A. The defeat and death of Gen. Lyon near Springfield [Aug. 10th], and the surrender of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington ; [September 21st.]

Q. In what other battle in Northern Virginia were the Confederates successful in 1861?

A. In the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, in which Colonel Baker, the Union commander, was killed ; [October 21st.]

Q. What success had the Union forces on the coast of North Carolina?

A. The forts at Hatteras Inlet were taken by Commodore Stringham ; [August 29th.]

Q. What success had the Union forces on the coast of South Carolina?

A. The capture of the forts at Port Royal Harbor, by Commodore Dupont ; [November 7th.]

Q. What two Southern commissioners were seized on their way to Europe?

A. James M. Mason and John Slidell ; but as they were taken from a neutral vessel—the British steamer Trent—they were soon after released.

1862.—*Q.* What successes had the Union arms in the beginning of 1862?

A. The battle of Mill Spring, in Kentucky, won by General Thomas, and the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in northern Tennessee, by Commodore Foote and General Grant.

LESSON XCIV.

1862.—*Q.* What battle was fought soon after in Southern Tennessee?

A. The battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, which lasted two days : General Grant was defeated on the first day, but receiving reinforcements under General Buell, the following day, he attacked and defeated the Confederates under Beauregard ; [April 7th.]

Q. What Confederate General was killed?

A. General A. Sydney Johnston.

Q. What success had the Union forces in North Carolina?

A. General Burnside captured Roanoke Island [February 8th], and Newbern and Beaufort were taken soon after.

Q. What was accomplished by the Confederate iron-clad ram "Virginia"?

A. It sunk the United States war vessels Cumberland and Congress, near Fortress Monroe ; [March 8th.]

Q. What victory had the Union forces in Arkansas, the same day?

A. General Curtis gained a victory over General Van Dorn, at Pea Ridge, after a struggle which lasted three days.

Q. What was the "Virginia" formerly?

A. The United States frigate Merrimac.

Q. What was the fate of the "Virginia," or Merrimac?

A. After a hard fight on the following day, it was disabled by the iron-clad "Monitor." It returned to Norfolk, where it was afterward blown up by the Confederates.

LESSON XCV.

1862.—*Q.* What fort near Savannah was captured by the Union forces?

A. Fort Pulaski, by General Gilmore ; [April 11th.]

Q. What island in the Mississippi River was captured by the Union forces?

A. Island Number Ten, situated between Kentucky and Missouri, by Commodore Foote and General Pope ; [April 7th.]

Q. What other and more important capture was made on the Mississippi?

A. The capture of New Orleans, by Admiral Farragut and Commodore Porter ; [April 25th.]

Q. By what route did McClellan approach Richmond?

A. By way of the James River and the peninsula north of it.

Q. What success did McClellan have at first?

A. He compelled the Confederates to retire from Yorktown and Williamsburg.

Q. What battle was fought near Richmond?

A. General Joseph E. Johnston attacked McClellan at Fair Oaks, and compelled him to retire to the James River.

Q. Who succeeded Johnston in command?

A. General Johnston being wounded, he was succeeded by General Lee.

Q. What occurred while McClellan was changing his base?

A. He was attacked by the Confederates, and desperate fighting continued through seven days ; [June 25th to July 1st.]

LESSON XCVI.

1862.—*Q.* What did Lee then undertake to do?

A. To capture Washington and to enter Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Q. Who opposed his progress?

A. General Pope, who was compelled to fall back to Washington, after fighting several battles.

Q. What Union generals were killed at the battle of Chantilly?

A. Generals Stevens and Kearny ; [September 1st.]

Q. In what did Lee succeed?

A. He captured Harper's Ferry and entered Maryland.

Q. What two battles were then fought in Maryland?

A. The battles of South Mountain [September 14th], and Antietam [September 17th].

Q. What was the result of the battle of Antietam?

A. Lee was defeated, and withdrew his army across the Potomac to Virginia.

Q. Who commanded the Union forces in this battle?

A. General McClellan.

Q. By whom was McClellan afterward superseded?

A. By General Burnside ; [November.]

Q. By what route did Burnside march against Richmond?

A. By way of Fredericksburg, where a great battle was fought, in which he was defeated, with great loss ; [December 13th.]

LESSON XCVII.

1862.—*Q.* What two victories were gained by the Confederates in Kentucky?

A. At Richmond [August 30th], and Mumfordsville [September 14th].

Q. What victory had the Union forces in Kentucky?

A. At the battle of Perryville, of Buell over Bragg; [October 8th.]

Q. What two victories had the Union forces in Mississippi?

A. General Rosecrans defeated General Price at Iuka [September 19th], and Generals Van Dorn and Price at Corinth [October 4th].

Q. Who superseded General Buell?

A. General Rosecrans.

1863.—*Q.* What important battle was fought by the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg, in Tennessee?

A. The battle of Murfreesboro', in which the Union army was successful, after three days hard fighting; [ending January 2d.]

Q. What great battle was fought in Georgia by the forces under Rosecrans and Bragg?

A. The battle of Chickamauga, near Chattanooga, in which Rosecrans was forced to retreat; [September 19th and 20th.]

Q. By whom was Rosecrans' army saved?

A. By General Thomas, and the arrival of Grant and Hooker with reinforcements and supplies.

Q. What other battle was fought near Chattanooga?

A. The battle of Lookout Mountain [Nov. 24th], after which Bragg withdrew.

LESSON XCVIII.

1863.—*Q.* What celebrated proclamation was issued by President Lincoln on New-Years' Day of 1863?

A. The abolition of slavery in all the States or parts of States in rebellion against the United States.

Q. What city in Texas was taken by the Confederates?

A. Galveston; [January 1st.]

Q. By whom was General Burnside superseded, after the battle of Fredericksburg?

A. By General Hooker.

Q. Was Hooker more successful?

A. He attacked Lee at Chancellorsville, near Fredericksburg, and after two days hard fighting was also defeated with heavy losses; [May 2d and 3d.]

Q. What Confederate General was mortally wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville?

A. General T. J. Jackson, known as "Stonewall Jackson."

Q. What did Lee then do?

A. He again crossed the Potomac, passed through Maryland, and entered Pennsylvania.

Q. How far in Pennsylvania had the Confederates advanced?

A. Within four miles of Harrisburg, the capital of the State.

Q. By what battle was his progress arrested?

A. The battle of Gettysburg, which lasted three days, and was won by General Meade, who had superseded Hooker; [July 1st, 2d, and 3d.]

LESSON XCIX.

1863.—*Q.* Where did General Lee go after the battle of Gettysburg?

A. He withdrew to Virginia.

Q. What important surrender was made on the 4th of July, 1863?

A. The surrender of Vicksburg with 30,000 prisoners, to General Grant.

Q. What surrender soon followed that of Vicksburg?

A. Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, to General Banks; [July 8th.]

Q. What battle was fought in East Tennessee?

A. General Longstreet with a Confederate army attacked General Burnside, near Knoxville, but was repulsed; [November 29th.]

Q. Who made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Sumter?

A. Admiral Dupont; [April 7th.]

Q. By whom was Fort Sumter afterward attacked?

A. General Gilmore with a land force assisted by the iron-clads under Admiral Dahlgren; [July and August.]

Q. In what did Gilmore succeed?

A. In taking Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, in battering down a part of Fort Sumter, and in bombarding Charleston.

1864.—*Q.* What repulse did the Union forces meet with in Florida?

A. General Seymour was defeated near Olustee; [February 18th.]

Q. What was the result of General Banks' expedition up the Red River, Louisiana?

A. He was defeated, with considerable loss, by the Confederates under General Taylor; [April 8th.]

LESSON C.

1864.—*Q.* What fort near Memphis was taken by the Confederates?

A. Fort Pillow, by General Forrest.

Q. Who was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Union forces?

A. General Grant; [March 3d.]

Q. What two great Union armies were put in motion in May, 1864?

A. One under Grant against Richmond, and the other under Sherman against Atlanta, Georgia.

Q. Who commanded the Confederate forces against Grant?

A. General Lee.

Q. Where were severe battles fought by Grant and Lee?

A. In the Wilderness, thirteen miles west of Fredericksburg for three days, and at Spottsylvania for six days, after which Lee withdrew to Richmond.

Q. Where did Grant then go?

A. He besieged Petersburg, eighteen miles south of Richmond.

Q. Who were Grant's principal officers?

A. Generals Meade, Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, Burnside and Sheridan.

Q. Who were Lee's principal officers?

A. Lieutenant-Generals Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Ewell.

Q. What officers were among the killed in the battles of the Wilderness?

A. Generals Hayes, Wadsworth, and Webb, of Grant's army, and Generals Jones, Pegram, and Pickett, of Lee's army.

LESSON CI.

1864.—*Q.* What success had General Sherman in Georgia?

A. He defeated General Johnston in several battles ; [May and June.]

Q. By whom was Johnston superseded?

A. By General Hood, who was also defeated by Sherman.

Q. What city was evacuated by Hood?

A. Atlanta ; [September 2d.]

Q. What other defeat did Hood meet with?

A. He was defeated by General Thomas near Nashville ; [November 30th.]

Q. What famous march was made by Sherman's army?

A. Across Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah ; [December.]

Q. What expedition did Lee send into Maryland while Grant was before Petersburg?

A. A large force under General Early moved through the Shenandoah Valley, entered Maryland, threatened Washington and Baltimore, defeated the Union forces under Wallace, and then returned to Virginia ; [July.]

Q. What other expedition did Early make in the same month?

A. Into Pennsylvania, when his troops set fire to Chambersburgh.

Q. What did the Confederates secure by these expeditions?

A. Five thousand horses, a vast amount of stores, and the withdrawal of a part of Grant's army from before Petersburg.

LESSON CI.

1864.—*Q.* What Union General was then sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley?

A. General Sheridan, who superseded Sigel and Hunter.

Q. What successes had Sheridan?

A. He won the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill ; [in September.]

Q. What reverse had Sheridan's forces soon after?

A. General Early attacked the Union forces at Cedar Creek and drove them in confusion several miles ; but Sheridan arriving, soon turned the defeat into a victory ; [October 19th.]

Q. What naval battle was fought in Mobile Bay?

A. Admiral Farragut, with a fleet of war vessels, ran the fire of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and captured a Confederate fleet ; [August 5th.]

Q. What battle was fought in the English Channel, off the coast of France?

A. Between the Union war steamer Kearsarge, commanded by Captain Winslow, and the Confederate war steamer Alabama, Captain Semmes ; [June 15th.]

Q. What was the result of the battle?

A. The Alabama was sunk.

Q. What unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Fort Fisher, which commanded the entrance to Wilmington, North Carolina?

A. By General Butler, with a land force, and Admiral Porter, with a fleet ; [December 24th, 1864.]

Q. By whom was Fort Fisher captured soon after?

A. By General Terry and Admiral Porter, after a severe contest ; [Jan. 15th, 1865.]

LESSON CIII.

1865. *Q.* What successes had the Union forces in South Carolina in the beginning of 1865?

A. General Sherman advanced from Savannah, captured Columbia [Feb. 17th]; and Charleston surrendered [Feb. 18th.]

Q. How long had the bombardment of Charleston continued?

A. About eighteen months.

Q. When were Petersburg and Richmond evacuated by the Confederate army?

A. April 3d, 1865, after several days hard fighting.

Q. When did Lee and Johnston surrender?

A. Lee surrendered to Grant, in Virginia, near Lynchburg, April 9th, and Johnston surrendered to Sherman, in North Carolina, April 26th.

Q. How long did the war last?

A. Four years.

Q. What assassination just before the close of the war caused great excitement?

A. That of President Lincoln, who was shot in Washington, by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14th. He died the following day.

Q. Who then became President?

A. Vice-President Andrew Johnson.

Q. What became of Jefferson Davis?

A. He was captured in Georgia [May 10th], and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, but afterward released.

Q. How was slavery abolished in the United States?

A. By an act of Congress, ratified by three-fourths of the States; [Dec. 18th.]

Q. At the close of the civil war in 1865, how many soldiers did the two armies contain?

A. About one million and a half, who returned quietly to their homes and occupations.

Q. What change was made in the government of Mexico during our civil war?

A. Napoleon III. sent a French army to Mexico, and forcibly changed it from a Republic to an Empire.

Q. What occurred there after peace was re-established in the United States?

A. The Americans demanded the departure of the French troops from Mexico.

Q. What was the fate of Maximilian, the emperor sent there by Napoleon III.

A. He was defeated and shot by the Mexicans, who restored their republican form of government.

1867.—*Q.* What large Territory was purchased from Russia in this year?

A. Alaska, for \$7,200,000 in gold.

1868.—*Q.* Who became President at the expiration of Andrew Johnson's term?

A. General Ulysses S. Grant, who served two terms, or eight years.

1869.—*Q.* What highly important railroad was completed in 1869?

A. The Pacific Railroad, which with other lines previously built, connected the Atlantic with the Pacific coast.

Q. What panic occurred in 1873?

A. A financial crisis in which great losses were sustained by nearly all the inhabitants.

1875.—*Q.* What other Pacific Railroads have been built since?

A. The Southern Pacific by way of Texas and Arizona, and the Northern Pacific by way of Montana and Washington Territories.

1876.—*Q.* What celebrated exhibition was held in Philadelphia in 1876?

A. The Centennial Exhibition, to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, just 100 years before. In this exhibition, or World's Fair, which lasted six months, nearly every country in the world was represented.

1877.—*Q.* What Indian war occurred in Montana in 1877?

A. That in which the Sioux (*soo*) Indians under their chief "Sitting Bull" surrounded and killed General Custer and all his men in a desperate battle. The Indians were afterwards defeated and scattered.

Q. What Indian massacre occurred the following year?

A. That of Major Thornburgh by the Ute Indians in Colorado.

Q. Who succeeded President Grant?

A. Rutherford B. Hayes, during whose administration specie payments were resumed throughout the country (1879), and for the first time in 17 years, a paper dollar was equal in value to a gold dollar.

Q. What further aided the return of prosperity?

A. Great increase in immigration and the abundance and value of our crops and exports.

1881—*Q.* Who succeeded President Hayes?

A. General James A. Garfield, who was shot by an assassin, July 2d, 1881. He died from the effects of the pistol ball, Sept. 19th, lamented by the whole population—north, south, east and west—and by every civilized nation in the world.

Q. Who then became President?

A. General Chester A. Arthur, who had been elected Vice-President.

PRESIDENTS OF THE U. S.	Inaugur. rated.	Years served.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	1789	8
JOHN ADAMS.....	1797	4
THOMAS JEFFERSON.....	1801	8
JAMES MADISON.....	1809	8
JAMES MONROE.....	1817	8
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.....	1825	4
ANDREW JACKSON.....	1829	8
MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	1837	4
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.....	1841	1 ¹ ₂
*JOHN TYLER.....	1841	3 ¹ ₂
JAMES K. POLK.....	1845	4
ZACHARY TAYLOR.....	1849	1 ¹ ₂
*MILLARD FILLMORE.....	1850	2 ² ₃
FRANKLIN PIERCE	1853	4
JAMES BUCHANAN.....	1857	4
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.....	1861	4 ¹ ₂
*ANDREW JOHNSON.....	1865	3 ¹ ₂
ULYSSES S. GRANT.....	1869	8
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.....	1877	4
JAMES A. GARFIELD.....	1881	1 ¹ ₂
*CHESTER A. ARTHUR.....	1881	3 ¹ ₂
GROVER CLEVELAND.....	1885	

* Elected Vice-President and became President on the death of predecessor.

—♦♦♦—

THE FIRST THIRTEEN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,	DELAWARE,
MASSACHUSETTS,	MARYLAND,
RODE ISLAND,	VIRGINIA,
CONNECTICUT,	NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW YORK,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
NEW JERSEY,	GEORGIA,
PENNSYLVANIA	

NOTE.—Teachers and Pupils may here mark recent and important events.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident ; that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute

tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained ; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

JOHN HANCOCK,
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton,
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry,
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery,
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,

William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott,
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris,
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark,
Robert Morris,

Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross,
Casar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean,

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean,

Carter Braxton,
William Hooper,
Joseph H-wes,
John Penn,
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton,
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton,

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under

the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding

any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to

which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other

officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States,—between citizens of the same State claim-

ing lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of Impeachment, shall be by jury: and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union: but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof; as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned,

and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.

Wil: Livingston, David Brearley,
Wm. Paterson, Jona. Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin,
Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer,
Tho. Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson, Gouv. Morris.

DELAWARE.

Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford, Jun'r.,
John Dickinson, Richard Bassett.
Jaco: Broom,

MARYLAND.

James McHenry, Danl. Carroll,
Danl. Carroll,

VIRGINIA.

John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wm. Blount, Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.
Hu. Williamson,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

William Few, Abr. Baldwin.
Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where in they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State (being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States), or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole

number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in said State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector, or President, or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. But all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, one of the earliest and most distinguished of American patriots, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1722. He was among the foremost to resist the oppression of Great Britain, and was proscribed by that government for the prominent part which he took in opposing its measures. He was chosen a member of the first Congress, under the confederation, in 1774; signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776; and was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1794. He died October 3, 1803, universally esteemed as having, by his powerful efforts in behalf of liberty, been one of those to whom we owe its possession.

ADAMS, JOHN, the second President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., in 1735. He studied law, at the same time teaching Latin and Greek to enable him to prosecute his studies. He took a prominent part against the British encroachments; was elected to the first Congress, and, in 1776, was appointed to the committee which reported the Declaration. He was chosen Commissioner to

the Court of Versailles in 1777, and, after his return, was sent to Great Britain for the purpose of negotiating a peace and treaty of commerce. He was the first minister to England in 1785. He was chosen Vice-president under Washington, and continued in that office during eight years, when he was elected President. He died July 4th, 1826.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, son of John, and sixth President of the United States, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1767. He was appointed by Washington minister to the Netherlands, and afterward to Holland, England, and Prussia. He was a Senator in Congress, and afterward minister to Russia under Madison. He was one of the Commissioners to Ghent, in 1814, to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, and, after the signing of that treaty, was sent to the Court of St. James to negotiate a commercial treaty with that government. In 1817 he was made Secretary of State by President Monroe, and continued in office until 1825, when he was chosen President. He held that office

for one term, was afterward elected to Congress, and died in Washington in 1848. He left a number of State papers and unpublished works.

ALLEN, ETHAN, a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1743, but was educated in Vermont. He was noted for his early and active efforts in behalf of liberty; and in 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, succeeded in capturing the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. During that year he was taken captive, in an attempt to conquer Montreal, sent to England, and there imprisoned. In 1778 he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, and, shortly afterward, was appointed to the command of the State militia of Vermont. He died in 1789.

AMES, FISHER, one of the most eminent American statesmen, was born at Dedham, Mass., in 1758. He was chiefly noted for his writings, mostly on political subjects relating to the Revolution. He was a member of Congress during the whole of Washington's administration, distinguishing himself by his patriotism and eloquence. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard College, but declined the honor. He died July 4th, 1808.

AMHERST, JEFFREY, Lord, an English general of celebrity, was born in 1727. He served in the English army on the Continent, and afterward obtained renown at the siege of Louisburg, in 1758. He was made governor of Virginia, and commander-in-chief of the forces in America. Niagara, Ticonderoga, Montreal, and Quebec were taken by him, and he finally obtained the submission of all Canada. His great services were rewarded by England as they deserved, and he was at length raised to the rank of field-marshall. He died in 1797.

ANDRÉ, JOUR, a major in the British army, was intrusted with the negotiation of the delivery of West Point into the hands of the English, through the treachery of Benedict Arnold. After arranging the whole plan he was seized, on his return, by three American militia-men, who searched him, and found his papers relating to the plot concealed in his boot. He was conducted before General Washington, tried by a court-martial, found guilty,

and condemned to be executed as a spy. He was hung, notwithstanding his entreaties to be shot, on the 2d October, 1780, at the age of 29. His early and unfortunate death was deeply regretted by all who knew him, on both sides, for his accomplishments, amiability, youth, and earnest devotion to his country, made him beloved by all.

ANDROS, EDMUND, a governor of the province of New York in 1674, and subsequently of New England. He was notorious for tyranny and bigotry, and his arbitrary conduct finally induced the people to take up arms against him. He was imprisoned and sent to England for trial, but was dismissed without a final decision. In 1692 he was made governor of Virginia, where he acted with more prudence. He died in London, in 1714.

ARCHDALE, JOHN, governor of North Carolina, where he arrived in 1695, and ruled so judiciously that the colony became remarkably prosperous. He introduced the culture of rice, which has since become so valuable. After five or six years of wise administration, he returned to London, and did not again visit this country.

ARGALL, SAMUEL, a deputy-governor of Virginia in 1609. His government was odious to the people. In 1612 he carried off Pocahontas to Jamestown. His conduct fomented a war between the French and English colonists. He was finally recalled for his maladministration, and returned to England in 1619. He was afterward knighted by King James.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, an American general, distinguished in the Indian wars. He defended Fort Moultrie, and was at the battle of Germantown. He died in 1795.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, son of the preceding, was also an American general. He is known as the author of the "Newburg Letters," written after the close of the Revolution, for the purpose of obtaining a recompense for the officers of the army. They had a great effect upon the country, which might have led to unfortunate results, had it not been for the wisdom and prudence of General Washington.

He was Secretary of War at the time of the sacking of Washington in 1814, and fled from the city; an act which greatly detracted from his reputation. A strong feeling of indignation arising against him, he resigned his office, and from that time lived in retirement. He died in 1843.

BACON, NATHANIEL, celebrated as the leader of "Bacon's Rebellion," was a member of the council of Virginia. The incursions of the savages devastated the frontier, but Governor Berkeley provided no efficient measures for the relief of the colony. Bacon then assumed the command of the people, and was denounced as a rebel. His bravery restored quiet and confidence to the colonists, but the governor still condemned him. After putting an end to the Indian war, he was about to besiege Governor Berkeley, at Accomac, when he suddenly died, in 1676. He was a man of noble impulses, powerful mind, and invincible courage.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, a Castilian, famous for his enterprise and misfortunes, was one of the first who visited the West Indies. His earnest efforts in the pursuit of fame gained him the envy and dislike of the Spanish governor of Darien, who saw with a jealous eye the colony which he had established on the Isthmus of Panama, and accused him of disloyalty, and a design to revolt. His cruelty was successful, and the unfortunate Balboa was executed in 1517.

BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM, a commodore of the United States navy, was born at Princeton, N. J., in 1774. He acquired his fame during the war with Algiers, and was a captive in Barbary for nineteen months. In 1812, while in command of the frigate Constitution, he captured the British frigate Java. At his death, in 1833, he was the third in rank in the American navy, having acquired a universal reputation and popularity.

BALTIMORE, LORD. See CALVERT.

BERKELEY, WILLIAM, governor of Virginia, was noted only for obstinacy, faithlessness, and revengeful spirit; the combination of which evils caused "Bacon's Rebellion." After a course of

maladministration, which even the Assembly denounced, he was induced to return to England, where he died in 1677.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, and, in 1773, attempted to cross to Kentucky, with a party of others who placed themselves under his guidance. After various interruptions from the Indians, he was finally taken prisoner by them, but escaped by means of stratagem. After a few more ineffectual attempts upon the whites, the Indians were at length routed, and made no further attack upon Boonesborough. The Spanish authorities having presented him with 2000 acres of land, and his children and followers with 800 each, he removed to upper Louisiana, and settled at Charette, on the Missouri, where he followed his usual course of life until his death, in September, 1822. It is said that he died in the very act of aiming at some object, and was found on his knees, with his gun resting on the trunk of a tree.

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, conducted an expedition against the French, at Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, in 1755. When in the neighborhood of the fort he was advised to take precautions against the Indians, who, it was feared, might be lying in ambush. Disregarding the caution, the army was surprised by the savages, and a terrible defeat and slaughter ensued. All his mounted officers, with the exception of Colonel Washington, his aid-de-camp, were killed, and General Braddock himself mortally wounded. The army retreated precipitately to General Dunbar's camp, where General Braddock expired.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, second governor of Plymouth colony, and one of the first settlers of New England, was born in England in 1588, and joined with zeal in the project of emigrating to America. He sailed in the Mayflower, but, just before the place of settlement was fixed upon, his wife fell into the sea and was drowned. He was appointed governor in 1621, upon the death of Governor Carver, and immediately secured the friendship of the Indian sachem, Massasoit. In the

beginning of the next year, while the colony was suffering severely from famine, Canoniens, chief of the Narragansetts, sent them a bundle of arrows, bound with a serpent's skin. The governor promptly returned the skin, stuffed with powder and ball, which completely intimidated the savages. The friendly Massasoit, in return for favors during his illness, informed Bradford of an Indian conspiracy to extirpate the English, and the chief conspirators were immediately seized and executed. A comprehensive patent had been obtained for New England, from the council, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assignees, and in 1640 the general court requested Bradford to resign it to them. This he did cheerfully, when it was immediately returned to him. After being annually chosen governor as long as he lived, with the exception of several years when he declined the office, he died in 1657.

BRANDT, JOSEPH, an Indian chief of the Mohawk tribe, was born on the banks of the Mohawk, about 1742. He was thought to be a half-breed. Sir William Johnston took a great interest in him, and, through his kindness, Brandt obtained a tolerable education. He visited England in 1775, and, being greatly noticed there, he of course imbibed prejudices against the Americans, in addition to his natural enmity to them. On his return he was employed by the British to conduct the attacks of the Indians upon the colonists; and, associated with Colonel Butler, he commenced a series of horrible massacres, the most terrible of which was that of Wyoming, at which, however, Brandt himself was not present. Brandt, however, seeing that civilization was making slow, but sure progress, wisely determined to pursue a more pacific policy, for his own future benefit, and tried to prevail upon the Indians to accept terms of peace. Having received from King George a tract of land upon Lake Ontario, he retired thither and spent the remainder of his life in quiet. He died in 1807.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM, one of the first settlers of Plymouth colony, was born in England in 1560. He discovered much corruption in the forms and usages of the Established Church, and separated from it, forming, with a few others, a separate

society. They were at length compelled to seek refuge in a new country, but, being opposed by the government, he was seized and imprisoned. Finally, having obtained his release, he assisted the poor of the society to embark for Holland, and immediately followed them thither. His means being exhausted, he opened a school for teaching the English language, by means of a grammar of his own construction. He was chosen a ruling elder in the church at Leyden, and came, with its members, to New England in 1620. He frequently officiated there as minister, and died, at an advanced age, in 1644.

BROCK, ISAAC, major-general in the British army. He captured General Hull and his whole army at Detroit, in 1812, and afterward proceeded to the Niagara frontier, where he was killed at the battle of Queenstown, October 13th of the same year. During his funeral the guns of the American fort were fired, as a token of respect for his bravery and generosity.

BROWN, JACOB, major-general in the American army, was a member of the sect of Quakers. In 1799 he went to the frontiers, and began to fell the forest with his own hand; and, having thus made the beginning of a settlement, he purchased more land, and was made agent for a wealthy Frenchman who owned a large tract in that region. He was successful in obtaining settlers; and, having obtained a sufficient number, organized a body of militia, of which, notwithstanding his Quaker prejudices, he took command. He soon found his numbers increased to a regiment; and, at the commencement of the war in 1812, was made major-general of militia. He soon after accepted a proffer from government of a high command in the army, and, at the close of the war, found himself at its head, having moved on, from one position to another, until he reached the highest. He died at Washington in 1828.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, an officer in the English army, was chiefly noted for the capture of Ticonderoga, during the American war, but finally surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga. He was elected to Parliament in England, and, refusing to return to

America, was dismissed the service. He published some pamphlets in defense of his conduct, besides several dramas, and died in 1792.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, see Appendix.

BURR, AARON, third Vice-president of the United States, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1756. He joined the American army in 1775, under Washington, at Cambridge, went with Arnold, as a private soldier, on his expedition to Quebec, and, after arriving there, was aid-de-camp to General Montgomery. On his return, General Washington invited him to join his family at head-quarters, but some unexplained circumstance soon transpired by which Burr lost the confidence of Washington; and from that time his hostility to the commander-in-chief was strong and open. After distinguishing himself in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was obliged to retire from military life, on account of his ill health. He then devoted himself to the study of law, was appointed attorney-general of the State of New York in 1789, was afterward a senator in Congress, and was prominent as a leader of the republican party. At the election of President for the fourth presidential term, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, and, on the 36th ballot, Congress decided in favor of Jefferson for President, and Burr for Vice-President. In July, 1804, occurred the duel between Burr and Alexander Hamilton, his political opponent and rival, in which Hamilton was mortally wounded. Soon after, Burr conceived his wild project of invading Mexico, and establishing a separate government in the Southwestern States. He was apprehended, and brought to Richmond in 1807, on a charge of treason, of which, after a long trial, he was acquitted. He returned to New York, and passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity. He died on Staten Island, in 1836.

BUTLER, JOHN, Colonel, was born in Connecticut, but removed to the valley of Wyoming. During the Revolution, he was the leader of a band of Tories who co-operated with a party of Indians under their chieftain, Brandt. It was by his instigation that the horrid cruelties of the massacre of Wyoming, in 1778, were enacted by some 1600 Tories and Indians. In conjunction with Brandt, he committed similar atrocities in the valley of the

Mohawk. Treating alike the defenseless and the strong, without regard to age or sex, he and his Tories perpetrated deeds of inhumanity and horror which even the savage Indian shuddered to witness. During the same year he sent his son, Walter Butler, with a party of Tories, to join Brandt and his Indians, who, together, fell suddenly upon the settlement of Cherry Valley, murdering many of the inhabitants, and carrying off others into captivity. After the war, Butler settled in Canada, where he was granted 5000 acres of land, and an annual income of £500, by the British government.

BUTLER, ZEBULON, Colonel, was a native of Connecticut, but removed to Wyoming, where, in 1778, at the head of a small party of patriots, he attempted the defense of the place, but was overpowered by superior numbers,—Tories and Indians, under Colonel John Butler. Zebulon Butler was one of the few who, by flight, escaped sharing the fate of the unfortunate victims of the massacre of Wyoming.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, son of John Cabot, a Venetian pilot, was born at Bristol, England, in 1467. He studied mathematics and cosmography, and became skilled in navigation at an early age. In 1497 he, together with his father, was engaged by Henry VII. to discover a northwest passage to India; and, on one of their voyages discovered Newfoundland, and, on another, saw the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had done so. He was employed by the King of Spain to sail to the Moluccas, by way of the Straits of Magellan, but the mutinous spirit of his crew prevented the accomplishment of his object, and he landed at Paraguay, where he remained five years. Returning to Spain, he exhibited proofs of the great resources of the countries he had visited, but was treated coldly, as he failed to realize the avaricious hopes of the Spaniards. He then returned to England, where his merits and nautical skill gained him the notice of Edward VI., who settled a handsome pension on him. In 1552 he planned an exploring voyage to the northern regions of the world; and to him England owes her first mercantile connection with Russia, by the establishment of the Russia Company, of which Cabot was appointed governor. He published a map of the

world, and an account of his southern voyages. He died in 1557.

CALVERT, GEORGE, first Lord Baltimore, was an English statesman, and Secretary of State to James I., but was obliged to resign his office. He still remained in favor with the king, and, having been constituted proprietor of part of Newfoundland, while Secretary of State, he visited it twice, and spent a large sum upon it. He was so annoyed by the French, however, that he at length relinquished the idea of a settlement there, and finally settled on the territory northward of the Potomac. Returning to England, he obtained a grant of it from Charles I., but, before the patent was completed, he died, in 1632. After his death, the patent was obtained in the name of his son Cecil. The country was called Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen-consort of Charles the First.

CALVERT, LEONARD, first governor of Maryland, was the brother of Cecil Calvert, the proprietor, who sent him to America as the head of the colony, in 1633. He arrived at Point Comfort, in Virginia, in 1634. He afterward sailed up the Chesapeake, and entered the Potomac, up which he sailed until he reached an island, which he named St. Clement's. Here he formally took possession of the country; and, having obtained an audience of the prince, he convinced the natives that his designs were honorable; and then, wishing a more suitable station for his settlement, he visited an Indian village, about four leagues from the mouth of the Potomac. Here, by means of presents to the prince and his chiefs, he succeeded in conciliating them, and obtained permission to reside in one part of the town until the next harvest, when it was stipulated that the Indians should leave the place entirely. Having thus acquired peaceable possession of Maryland, he named the town St. Mary's, and the creek on which it was situated, St. George. The principles of the colony were religious toleration and security of property, and thus the Roman Catholic colony became a refuge for those who fled from the intolerance of the Puritans. Leonard Calvert acted as governor until the civil war in England, when Parliament appointed a new governor until the

Restoration, at which time Cecil Calvert recovered his right. Leonard died in 1676.

CALHOUN, JOHN C., one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born in South Carolina in 1782. In 1811 he was elected to Congress, where he soon distinguished himself as an orator and debater. In 1817 he was made Secretary of War, under President Monroe; in 1825 he was elected Vice-president; and in 1831, a senator. In 1843 he was made Secretary of State, and again became senator in 1845. He died March 31st, 1850, having remained at Washington nearly the whole time since 1821. His speeches gained him an undying reputation for eloquence. His character was noted for its nobleness and integrity.

CARLETON, GUY, Lord Dorchester, a distinguished British officer, signalized himself at the siege of Quebec, in 1758. In 1772 he was made governor of Quebec, and appointed major-general; and, by his great exertions, saved Canada when its capital was besieged by Generals Arnold and Montgomery. For this he was knighted, and made lieutenant-general. He next succeeded General Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, and, at the end of the war, was created a peer, and made governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. He died in 1808.

CARROLL, CHARLES, of Carrollton, was born in 1737, was of Irish descent, and inherited a large estate in Maryland. He was known as a strong advocate for liberty, and able political writer. In 1776 he was a delegate to Congress, and subscribed his name to the Declaration, of which he was the last surviving signer. After devoting himself to the councils of his native State, and serving as senator in Congress, he retired to private life in 1810, and passed his remaining days in illustrious repose. He died in 1832.

CARTIER, JAMES, a French navigator, who made important discoveries in Canada. Francis I., of France, sent Cartier out in 1534, to establish a colony in Newfoundland. In this voyage he visited the greater part of the coast around the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of the country in

the name of the king. The next year he was again sent out; and, proceeding up the St. Lawrence, formed a settlement upon an island which he called Mont Real, now Montreal. Here, by means of the two natives whom Cartier, on his first visit, had induced to accompany him, he established friendly feelings with the Indian chiefs. Cartier and his followers were entertained with hospitality and kindness; in return for which the chief was kidnapped and taken to France, where he died. Then commenced, and justly so, the hostilities of the natives. Consequently, Cartier, on his return in 1541, was opposed by force on the part of the indignant and outraged natives, and compelled to built a fort for his defense near the present site of Quebec. Determining to return home, he stopped on his way at St. John's, in Newfoundland, where he was ordered to return to Canada; but, not choosing to obey, he sailed away at night. He published memoirs of Canada on his return from his second voyage.

CARVER, JOHN, first governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England, and one of Mr. Robinson's congregation in Leyden. He came to America in the Mayflower, in 1620; was elected the first governor of the colony, in which capacity he acted with great prudence and satisfaction. He died suddenly, April, 1621. In six weeks his wife followed him in death.

CLAY, HENRY, was born in Virginia, in 1777. His father dying when Henry was very young, left his family in poverty. His mother, a woman of high toned morals and excellent judgment, always pointed her young family to the paths of honesty and virtue; but, from her straitened circumstances, was able to afford the youth no education except that of a log-cabin school-house; he, meanwhile, engaged in the toils of a plow-boy, shoeless and coatless, until he reached the age of fourteen, when he was placed in a store in Richmond, and in a year exchanged his situation for one in the office of the clerk of the High Court of Chancery. He soon commenced the study of law, and, almost immediately upon entering his profession, he acquired friends, and speedily rose to distinction. After serving as senator for a short time, he became Speaker of the lower House, and,

in the winter of 1813-14, when Congress sent ministers to Ghent to treat with Great Britain, Mr. Clay was one of the number. On his return, he was elected to Congress, and served as Speaker for many years. In 1825 he was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams. In 1832 he was a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to General Jackson, but was defeated. In 1842 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to private life. In 1844 he was the whig candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to James K. Polk, the democratic nominee, by whom he was defeated. In 1848 he was again a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but General Taylor was the choice of the whigs, and was elected. In 1849 Mr. Clay was sent for the last time to the Senate, and his public duties occupied him until his death, in 1852. He was noted for his zeal and eloquence, and great talents as a lawyer and statesman.

CLINTON, HENRY, a general in the American war. He distinguished himself at Bunker Hill, evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charleston in 1780, for which he was thanked by the House of Commons. He was made governor of Gibraltar in 1795, afterward member of Parliament, and died soon after.

CLINTON, DE WITT, governor of New York, was born in 1769. He was elected to the Senate of New York in 1799; in 1802 was made a United States Senator; in 1803 was chosen Mayor of the city of New York, and re-elected for several years. Under his auspices the City Hall and Orphan Asylum were founded, and the city fortified. He was afterward elected governor, and did much for education and internal improvement. In 1824 the Legislature, without any assigned reason, removed him from his office as president of the Board of Canal Commissioners, which act of injustice aroused the indignation of the people, who elected him governor by an overwhelming majority. During his administration the Erie Canal, which we owe to his perseverance, was finished, and its completion celebrated throughout the State. He died at Albany in 1828.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, one of the founders

of Rhode Island, was a native of England, and came to America in 1630. In 1638 he removed to Rhode Island, and, by his influence, something like a regular plan of government was adopted, and he was chosen governor until the charter was obtained, and the island incorporated with the Providence plantations. In 1647 he assisted in forming the code of laws which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. He declined the office of governor in 1648, but afterward accepted it in 1674 and 1675. He died in 1678.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the discoverer of the New World, was born in Genoa about 1435. He soon gave evidence of great talents for geography, together with a strong inclination for the sea. He studied all the maps and charts he could procure, and made occasional voyages. His own reflections, together with facts which he learned from navigators, convinced him of the existence of unknown lands, separated from Europe by the Atlantic. He sought aid in vain from Genoa, Portugal, and England; and finally, through the instrumentality of Isabella, queen of Spain, he obtained three vessels for a voyage of discovery. He sailed from Palos, August 3d, 1492, bent on reaching India by a westerly course. He voyaged for two months without result, and his crew becoming mutinous and alarmed, in consequence of the variation of the needle, he promised that if three days brought no further signs of land, they would commence their homeward voyage. On the third day they came in sight of the Bahamas, and afterward explored some other of the West India islands. He built a fort at Hispaniola, left some of his men there, and returned home, where he was warmly received. In his third voyage, in 1498, he saw the mainland of America, at the mouth of the Orinoco, for the first time. Having assumed the command of Hispaniola, complaints were made against him, and he was sent home in irons, an indignity which the great man bore with noble fortitude. Having obtained an audience of his sovereign, he was partially reinstated, but soon found that full justice would never be awarded him. Notwithstanding this unworthy treatment, he made another voyage, which was attended with great disaster from storms and shipwreck, and two years after his return, he sunk

under the burden of oppression and injustice. He died at Valladolid, in 1506. His body was conveyed to St. Domingo, and afterward to Havana.

CORTEZ, FERNANDO, the conqueror of Mexico, was born in 1485. The conquest of Mexico being decided upon, Cortez obtained command of the expedition, and set sail in 1518 with ten vessels and 700 men. He was peacefully received in Mexico, but, having seized upon Montezuma, the native emperor, and treated the people with great insolence, they resisted his encroachments. He besieged the capital, and a dreadful slaughter was the result. Having reduced the city, he next conquered the whole territory, committing the most terrible atrocities. Spain rewarded him with wealth and rank, but the court of Madrid, jealous of his power, treated him with cold neglect. He died in 1554.

CORNWALLIS, LORD CHARLES, was born in 1738, and entered the army at an early age. He was conspicuous in the American war, distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine, at the siege of Charleston, and at Camden and Guilford. He was finally compelled to surrender to Washington at Yorktown, in Virginia, which put an end to the Revolution. He afterward served in India with great renown; was afterward lord-lieutenant of Ireland and governor-general of India. He died in 1805.

COTTON, JOHN, who has been called the patriarch of New England, was one of the most distinguished of the early ministers of the colony. During the government of Bishop Laud over the English Church, Cotton was cited before the High Commission Court for nonconformity, and, being obliged to flee, came to New England for a refuge. He remained in Boston, connected with the church there, for nineteen years, and died in 1652.

DAYENPORT, JOHN, first minister of New Haven. He came to America in consequence of the persecution which he suffered as a Nonconformist. After his arrival, he, with a company of followers, left Boston to found a new colony, which they did at New Haven, where he was minister nearly thirty years. He died in 1670.

DEARBORN, HENRY, a distinguished general in the Revolution, who arrived at Cambridge, the day after the battle of Lexington, with sixty volunteers. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill; accompanied Arnold to Quebec; was major in the army under Gates at Burgoyne's defeat; distinguished himself for his bravery at Monmouth; and was present at Yorktown, at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of War; in 1812 received a commission as senior major-general; and in 1813 captured York in Upper Canada, and Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara. He was minister to Portugal in 1822, but was recalled at his own request. He died in 1829.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, Commodore, was born in Maryland, in 1779. He entered the American navy at the age of nineteen, sailed three times to the Mediterranean, under Commodores Dale, Morris, and Preble, and arrived there the third time soon after the frigate Philadelphia had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. He formed the daring idea of recapturing or destroying her, and succeeded in boarding her, overpowering her crew and setting fire to her, when he returned to his vessel, and, favored by the wind, was soon out of reach of the enemy's guns. For this exploit he was made post-captain. In another attack on Tripoli, he, by his invincible bravery, captured two of the enemy's gun-boats, and carried them off as prizes. On his return to the United States, he was ordered to supersede Commodore Barron in command of the Chesapeake. Afterward, with the frigate United States, he captured the British ship Macedonian, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, after an action of an hour and a half. Being appointed to the frigate President, he attempted to get to sea, but his vessel was captured by three others. After the conclusion of the war with England, he was again sent to the Mediterranean, and at length compelled the Algerine government to sign a treaty most humiliating to themselves, and honorable to the United States. He also obtained redress from Tunis and Tripoli. He was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, March 22d, 1820.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A., see Appendix.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an eminent philosopher, politician, and statesman, was born at Boston, in

1706. His father was a tallow-chandler, and Benjamin was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer and publisher of a Boston newspaper. Here his natural love for reading was indulged, and the newspaper afforded an opportunity for the gratification of his literary inclinations. His brother being imprisoned, and the paper stopped on account of some offensive political articles, young Benjamin was made the ostensible editor, and his indentures canceled; and, after the release of his brother, he took advantage of this act to escape from what he considered too rigorous treatment. He therefore embarked secretly for New York, and, finding no employment there, proceeded to Philadelphia, where he arrived on foot, with a penny roll in his hand and one dollar in his purse. Here he became a compositor, and, having attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, he was induced by him to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing types to establish himself in business. Upon his arrival in London, he found himself deceived in his promised letters of recommendation from Governor Keith, and was again obliged to go to work as a compositor. Here he became a convert to deistical opinions. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia, where he soon commenced business as a printer. In 1728 he established a newspaper, and in 1732 published "Poor Richard's Almanac," noted for its wise maxims of industry and economy. He was afterward made postmaster of Philadelphia. Some time afterward he commenced his electrical experiments, and discovered the identity of the electric fire and lightning, and applied his knowledge to the invention of iron conductors, to protect buildings from its evil effects. In 1747 he was chosen a member of the General Assembly, and, through his influence, a militia bill was passed, and Franklin was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania, and was honored by being chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and by the degree of LL. D. from the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned to America, and, two years later, again visited England in the same capacity of agent, and was there examined by the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned home, and was chosen a delegate to Congress. He took a promi-

inent part in the Revolution, and was sent to France to negotiate a treaty, which caused a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the treaty of peace, returned to America in 1785, was chosen president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, and, in 1787, was a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. He died in 1790, leaving numerous scientific, philosophical, and political works.

FULTON, ROBERT, a celebrated American engineer, and a native of Pennsylvania. He went to England, and studied painting under his distinguished countryman, West, and made painting his chief employment for some time. He afterward adopted the profession of a civil engineer. In 1796 he published a treatise on "Inland Navigation," went to Paris in 1797, and remained there for seven years, closely applying himself to study. There, in 1800, he projected the first panorama ever exhibited, and matured the plan for his submarine boat, or torpedo. Returning to America in 1806, he in 1807, in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, built the first steamboat, which navigated the Hudson at the rate of five miles an hour. He afterward built two steam ferry-boats for crossing the Hudson, and obtained a patent for a submarine battery. In 1814 the United States government appropriated \$320,000 for constructing a steam vessel of war, and appointed him the engineer. In about four months it was launched, and christened "Fulton the First." He was employed in improving his submarine boat, when he died suddenly in 1815. He was the first who applied water-wheels to the purpose of steam navigation; but, though he claimed the invention, he certainly was not the real inventor, that credit being due to John Fitch.

GAGE, THOMAS, the last governor of Massachusetts appointed by England, first came to America as a lieutenant under Braddock, and was present when that general received his mortal wound. He was governor of Montreal in 1760, and in 1763 succeeded General Amherst as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. In 1774 he became governor of Massachusetts, and soon commenced that series of oppressive and unjust acts which hastened the Revolution. It was by his order that

the detachment was sent to Concord, for the purpose of seizing the military stores, which encountered the Americans at Lexington, and thus commenced the Revolutionary war. In 1775 the provincial Congress declared him an enemy to the colony, and, returning to England soon after, he died there in 1787.

GAINES, EDMUND P., a general of the American army, was born in Virginia in 1777, joined the army in 1799, and for twelve years was engaged in frontier duty; and, in the performance of his functions, was instrumental in the arrest of Colonel Burr. He was active in the war of 1812, and was promoted from one degree to another until he reached the rank of major-general. The government honored him with a vote of thanks, and authorized the President to present him with a gold medal, while the States of New York, Virginia, and Tennessee each awarded him resolutions of thanks, together with a gold-hilted sword. He was afterward engaged in the Creek war, under Jackson, and for a time in the Seminole war. At the commencement of the Mexican war he called out a large number of the southern militia, without awaiting orders from Washington, for which he was tried by a court-martial, but not censured. He died in New Orleans, June 6, 1849.

GATES, HORATIO, a major-general during the Revolution, was born in England, served in the British army during the old French war, and at its conclusion purchased an estate in Virginia, where he resided until the commencement of the Revolution, when Congress appointed him adjutant-general. He captured Burgoyne at Saratoga, for which signal service he was tendered a vote of thanks, besides receiving a gold medal from the President. He was, however, unfortunate in his southern campaign, being defeated by Cornwallis at Camden. He was superseded by General Greene, but was afterward restored to his command. He died in 1806.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, an able navigator, was a native of England; followed the military profession, and was knighted for his services. He took possession of Newfoundland, in the name of Queen

Elizabeth, but was unable to form a colony. On his return from Newfoundland, in 1584, his ship foundered, and every soul on board perished.

GOSNOLD, BARTHOLOMEW, a daring English mariner, sailed from Falmouth for America in 1602. He was the first Englishman who came directly across the ocean, without taking the West Indies in his course. He discovered a cape, which, from the great number of cod he caught there, he named Cape Cod. He soon afterward saw and named the island called Martha's Vineyard, now supposed to be the smaller island called No Man's Land. He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, where he built a fort and storehouse. His provisions not being sufficient, he abandoned the idea of making a settlement, and returned home. The cellar of his storehouse was discovered by Dr. Belknap, in 1797. After his return to England, he embarked for Virginia, where he was a member of the council, and died in 1607.

GRASSE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL, COUNT DE, was born in 1723, and, in the war between England and America, was the ally of the Americans. His great abilities and zeal in our behalf gained him universal confidence, and the co-operative measures concerted between Generals Washington, Rochambeau, and himself, resulted in the defeat of Cornwallis, and virtually concluded the war. Congress rendered him a vote of thanks for his great services, and also presented him with four pieces of cannon, taken from the British at Yorktown, "in testimony of the inestimable services rendered by him on that day." He died in 1788.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, a major-general during the Revolution. His parents were Quakers, and he obeyed the tenets of their religion until the battle of Lexington, when he joined the army, with the title of brigadier-general. He was appointed major-general in 1776, and obtained great distinction at Trenton and Princeton. In 1780 he was appointed to the command of the southern department, where, although he won the battle of Cowpens, he met with a succession of misfortunes. After several defeats, he was obliged to retreat to the extremity

of the State, but he was still firmly resolved to recover South Carolina; and, waiting his opportunity, finally won the highest distinction at the battle of Eutaw Springs; for which service he was presented with a gold medal, and a British standard. He struggled with great difficulties, on account of the want of supplies for his troops, and his firmness and decision alone prevented a mutiny among them. He died in 1786.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was born in 1757. He entered the American army at an early age, and, by the time he was twenty, Washington had made him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time he was the inseparable companion of Washington, and was always consulted by him on important matters. After the war he became a lawyer, was elected to Congress, and in 1789 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and, during his continuance in office, raised the public credit from the lowest depths of depression to an unprecedented height. On the death of Washington he succeeded to the chief command of the army, and, when it was disbanded, returned to the study of law, continually increasing in reputation, until 1804, when he was challenged by Colonel Burr, and fell mortally wounded at the first fire. His name has always been held in the greatest esteem, while that of Burr is justly execrated.

HANCOCK, JOHN, was born in 1737, and was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of America. In 1774 he was president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and took so prominent a part against the injustice of Great Britain that General Gage, in his proclamation offering pardon to all rebels who would return to their allegiance, excepted John Hancock and Samuel Adams; considering their offences so great as to merit capital punishment. He was then president of the Continental Congress, and, in that capacity, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was afterward governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1793, noted, not only for his inflexible patriotism, but for his generous munificence and hospitality.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, the ninth Presi-

dent of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1773, and abandoned the medical profession to join the army in its contests with the Indians on the northwestern frontier. In 1811 he gained the celebrated victory of Tippecanoe; and, during the war with Great Britain, was appointed commander of the northwestern army of the United States. He was afterward a member of Congress, and minister to the republic of Columbia. On his return, he quietly retired to his residence near Cincinnati, where he lived until 1840, when he was elected President. His death occurred but one month after his inauguration, and caused a profound sensation of regret throughout the country.

HARVARD, JONX, was a Nonconformist divine, who came from England to America, and died at Charleston in 1638, soon after his arrival. He is deserving of commemoration as the founder of Harvard College.

HENRY, PATRICK, governor of Virginia, was born in 1736, and took a most decided stand against the tyranny of Great Britain. When a member of the Assembly of Virginia, he was the first to commence an opposition to the measures of the English government. He distinguished himself, when a delegate to the Congress of 1774, by his boldness and eloquence. In 1776 he was appointed first governor of Virginia; and in 1778, while a member of the convention which met in Virginia to consider the Constitution of the United States, he strenuously opposed its adoption. He afterward declined the office of Secretary of State, and died in 1799. His name will always be esteemed as that of one of the greatest orators and most distinguished patriots of our country.

HOWE, LORD RICHARD, a celebrated English admiral, born in 1725. During the Revolutionary war he had the command of vessels on the American coast, and acted in opposition to the French admiral D'Estaing. In 1782 he effected the relief of Gibraltar, in spite of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He was afterward made first lord of the admiralty, and, in 1794, obtained a most decisive and important victory over the French fleet. He died in 1799.

HOWE, SIR WILLIAM, General, brother of the preceding, and the successor of General Gage in command of the British forces in America, arrived in 1775, accompanied by Burgoyne. He commanded at Bunker Hill, evacuated Boston in the following spring, and took possession of New York in September, 1776, having defeated the Americans on Long Island. He entered Philadelphia in 1777, and defeated the Americans at Germantown soon afterward. In 1778 he was succeeded by Clinton, and died in 1814.

HOWE, ROBERT, major-general in the American Revolutionary war, was born in North Carolina about 1732. Although connected with the noble family of Howe in England, whom he visited in early life, his attachment to his country was unabated, and, at the commencement of the Revolution, he joined the Americans with great zeal. He was commander of the southern department, but labored under many and severe disadvantages, which rendered nearly all his efforts unsuccessful. He was succeeded in command by General Lincoln, but was afterward intrusted by Washington with various important offices, and won distinction in several actions. He died in 1785.

HUDSON, HENRY, an eminent navigator, who, after making three voyages to find a northeast or northwest passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the noble river Hudson, sailed again for the fourth time, and, proceeding westward, reached the strait called after him, through which he advanced until it led him to the vast bay which also bears his name. Here, the supply of provisions having failed, his sailors became mutinous, and set him adrift, together with his son and seven infirm sailors, in 1610. The little company was never again heard of.

HULL, WILLIAM, General, was an officer in the American Revolution. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was appointed to the command of the northwestern army, and surrendered at Detroit to the British general, Brock. A court-martial was ordered to try him on several charges, and, in 1814, he was sentenced to be shot; but, on account of his Revolutionary services and his age, he was

recommended to mercy, and the President remitted the execution of his sentence. It is but justice to add, that he was blamed far more than he deserved, and that he was more unfortunate than guilty. He died in 1825.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a woman who caused much trouble during the early settlement of New England, by pretending to enjoy immediate revelations, and thereby arousing a strong, but pernicious, religious enthusiasm. She caused great dissensions among the churches, and, in 1637, her errors were condemned by an ecclesiastical synod. She was soon after banished from the colony, and, in 1643, she and the most of her family, were captured and killed by the Indians.

JACKSON, ANDREW, the seventh President of the United States, was born in South Carolina, in 1767. At an early age he took part in the struggle for liberty, after which he studied law, and was subsequently appointed to some high legal offices in Tennessee. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he entered vigorously into measures of resistance and defense; in 1814 he was appointed major-general; and in 1815, at New Orleans, achieved that signal victory over the British forces which raised him to the very highest point of popularity, and which has ever since been annually commemorated. He was successful in prosecuting the Seminole war, and gained, by his bravery and eminent services, such golden opinions with his countrymen that he was twice elected President. He was noted for his great firmness and decision of character, which enabled him to fully carry out his principles, notwithstanding the violent opposition which he encountered, especially in financial matters. He died in 1845.

JACKSON, THOMAS J., see Appendix.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, third President of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1743. He was a member of Congress in 1775, and took a very decided part against British oppression. The Declaration of Independence was drawn up by him exclusively, although alterations and amendments were afterward made by others. He was governor of Virginia, minister to France, Secretary of State, Vice-president under John Adams, and finally Pres-

ident for eight years. He then retired to private life, and died July 4th, 1826. He was an acute politician, remarkable for his eloquence and great persuasive powers.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, a Scotchman, born in 1736. He settled in America, and, in 1775 obtained the command of a ship, under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. Being ordered to France, he conceived the design of effecting a descent on the northern coast of Great Britain, which he did at Whitehaven and on the estate of the Earl of Selkirk, in Scotland. He next took the Drake, sloop-of-war, with which he sailed to Brest. In 1779, in a desperate engagement off Flamborough Head, he captured the British ship-of-war Serapis, of far superior force. The King of France presented him with a gold-hilted sword, and, on his return home, Congress voted him a gold medal. After the conclusion of the war, he was invited to join the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral; but, after serving a short time in the Black Sea, he became dissatisfied, was censured at court, and received permission from the Empress to retire. He returned to Paris, where he died in poverty, in 1792.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a Polish general and patriot, was a native of Lithuania. When the American colonies commenced the struggle for liberty he entered the army, and was made a colonel of engineers and aid-de-camp to Washington. He fortified the camp of General Gates, in the campaign against Burgoyne, and afterward erected the works at West Point. He was highly esteemed by both American and French officers, and received the thanks of Congress for his services. At the close of the Revolution, he returned to Poland, and took a prominent part in the struggles of 1792 and 1794. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians, and kept in confinement until the death of the Empress Catharine, when he was liberated by the Emperor Paul, and loaded with honors. He revisited America in 1797, and died in Switzerland, in 1817. The cadets at West Point raised an elegant monument to his memory, within the works which he erected.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTIER, MARQUIS DE, was born in France, in 1757. Although he was wealthy, of high rank, and had powerful connections at court, he came, in 1777, to join the American army, and, soon after his arrival, was appointed major-general. He raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine; and, subsequently, at that of Monmouth; and commanded Washington's vanguard at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. At the restoration of peace he returned to France, and assisted in the revolution in that country, in the vain hope of obtaining liberty for his fellow-countrymen, without plunging them into anarchy. Although he was, at first, very popular, yet such was the fickleness and ingratitude of the multitude that he was afterward burnt in effigy, and accused of treason against the State; and, notwithstanding his devotion to the cause of liberty, he was obliged to become an exile, in order to preserve his life. He thus fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz, for five years, where he would undoubtedly have died, had it not been for the triumphs of Napoleon in Italy; when, at the special demand of the great conqueror, he was released. The rest of his life was by no means exempt from disappointment, and but very few of his enthusiastic hopes for the good of his beloved country were ever realized. He visited America in 1824, and was received with a perfect ovation from the whole country. He retired to domestic life, and died in 1834, universally regretted as one of the founders of our liberty.

LAWRENCE, JAMES, a distinguished naval commander, was a native of New Jersey. He accompanied Decatur, in the Tripolitan war, in the dangerous exploit of destroying the frigate Philadelphia, and remained several years in the Mediterranean. In 1813, while cruising off the capes of the Delaware in the Hornet, he encountered the British brig Peacock, and captured it in fifteen minutes. He was afterward raised to the rank of post-captain, and intrusted with the command of the frigate Chesapeake. While in Boston Roads, nearly ready for sea, the British frigate Shannon appeared off the harbor, making signals expressive of a challenge. Captain Lawrence accepted it, and put to

sea, the Shannon bearing away until the Chesapeake hauled up and fired a gun. Soon after the action commenced Captain Lawrence was wounded in the leg, and soon received a mortal wound. Being carried below, he cried out to his men, "Don't give up the ship." After an action of eleven minutes, the Chesapeake was captured. Captain Lawrence died shortly of his wounds, and was honorably buried at Halifax. The result of the action was what might have been anticipated, for the crew of the Chesapeake were almost in a state of mutiny, and Captain Lawrence took counsel of his courage, rather than his prudence.

LEE, CHARLES, a major-general in the American Revolutionary army, was a native of England, and entered the military profession at an early age. In 1775 he received a commission from Congress, with the rank of major-general, and in 1776 received the command of New York, and afterward that of the southern department, where he obtained merited distinction. In December, 1776, he was taken prisoner by the British, and retained until the surrender of Burgoyne. The battle of Monmouth terminated his military career, having acted during the engagement in a very disobedient and disrespectful manner toward the commander-in-chief, for which Washington reprimanded him severely. Enraged at the indignity which he imagined himself to have received, he wrote to Washington, challenging him to a duel. For this, as well as disobedience to orders, and misbehavior before the enemy, he was cited before a court-martial, and suspended from holding any commission in the United States army for the space of one year. He retired to a hovel in Virginia, where he lived in entire seclusion, surrounded by his books and dogs. He died at Philadelphia, in 1782.

LEE, HENRY, governor of Virginia, and a distinguished officer in the Revolution, was born in 1756. At the battle of Germantown, Lee, with his company, formed Washington's body-guard. He was afterward sent to the South, where he remained, under General Greene, until the close of the war, distinguishing himself at the battles of Guilford and Eutaw Springs. He was afterward a member of Congress, and governor of Virginia. He died in 1818.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, an eminent American patriot, was born in 1732. He had the honor of originating the first resistance to British oppression, at the enactment of the Stamp Act, in 1765; was a member of the first Congress, in 1774; and in June, 1776, he introduced the resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, and supported it by a most brilliant speech. The second eloquent address to the people of Great Britain was drawn up by him as chairman of the committee. He was afterward president of Congress, a member of the Virginia Assembly, and of the convention which adopted the present Constitution; and one of the first senators under it. He retired to private life, and died in 1794.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, see Appendix.

LINCOLN, BENJAMIN, an eminent American Revolutionary general, was born in Massachusetts, and in 1775 was made lieutenant-colonel of militia. At General Washington's recommendation, he was appointed major-general in the continental army. In 1777 Lincoln was dispatched to the northern army, under Gates, to assist in opposing Burgoyne. Having been seriously wounded in the leg, he was conveyed to his residence at Hingham, but soon after was appointed by Congress to conduct the war in the South. The British general, Prevost, having fortified himself in Savannah, an expedition was planned against that city, in conjunction with the fleet under Count D'E-saing. The attack was bold but unfortunate, and General Lincoln returned to Charleston, where he importuned Congress in vain for proper means of defense; and was obliged, after enduring a constant cannonade of a month, to capitulate to Sir Henry Clinton, whose forces were far superior to his own. This unfortunate affair did not, however, affect his reputation among his countrymen. In 1781, Lincoln performed a very efficient part at Yorktown, and to him was allotted the duty of receiving the submission, and directing the distribution of the conquered troops. He was afterward made Secretary of War, Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and collector of the port of Boston. He died in 1810.

LIVINGSTON, PHILIP, a signer of the Declaration, and eminent patriot. He was eminent among the merchants of New York, and, by his superior

abilities and education, was soon at their head. In the Legislature, at Albany, he directed attention to the great interests of commerce, New York then being behind Philadelphia in her exports and imports. He was a member of Congress in 1776, and not only signed, but strenuously advocated the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Senate of New York, and was elected to Congress under the new State constitution. He died in 1778.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT R., chancellor of the State of New York, studied law, and was appointed recorder of the city, which office he resigned at the commencement of the Revolution. He was a member of Congress in 1776, and was on the committee to draw up the Declaration. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1781, and matters at home were also partly submitted to him. On his resignation, in 1783, he received the thanks of Congress. He was afterward minister-plenipotentiary to France, and, assisted by Mr. Monroe, purchased Louisiana for \$15,000,000. He resigned his office, and traveled through Europe, returning to America in 1805. He was instrumental in the introduction of steam-navigation into the United States, through his intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his advice and money. He also introduced the merino sheep, and the use of gypsum. He died in 1813.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, a most eminent lawyer, born in 1764. He removed to Louisiana, shortly after the purchase of that State, and was there appointed to revise the whole system of jurisprudence. This he did in such a manner as gained him an exalted reputation, not only in America, but in Europe. He was afterward Secretary of State and minister to France. He died in 1836.

MACDONOUGH, THOMAS, Commodore, was a native of Delaware, and served as a midshipman in the American fleet sent to the Mediterranean. In 1814 he obtained a splendid victory over the British, on Lake Champlain, for which service the State of New York gave him 1000 acres of land on the bay in which the battle was fought. He died in 1825.

MACOMB, ALEXANDER, a major-general in the United States army, was born in 1782. During the war of 1812 he was appointed colonel, and distinguished himself at Niagara and Fort George. He was made brigadier-general in 1814, and commanded at the battle of Plattsburg, where he obtained a signal victory, in connection with Macdonough. This great service won him the title of major-general, and the universal applause of the country. In 1835 he succeeded to the office of commander-in-chief of the army, which he retained until his death, in 1841.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1751, and studied law in his native State. In 1776 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Virginia; was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780; and afterward to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, in which he took an important part. He remained in Congress until the close of Washington's administration, and, on Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held eight years, when he was elected President. The declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812, was the most important measure of his administration. After serving two terms, he retired to his residence at Montpelier, and died in 1836.

MARION, FRANCIS, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, was a native of South Carolina. At the commencement of the war between the colonies and England, he commanded a company in his native State. In 1776 he co-operated bravely at the siege of Fort Moultrie, and acted as lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment at the siege of Charleston. He was afterward brigadier-general of the militia of South Carolina, and was an indefatigable partisan. Many characteristic anecdotes are related of his exploits in this capacity; and, besides his distinction in partisan warfare, he acquired great reputation in besieging the captured posts held by the enemy. At Georgetown, Fort Watson, Fort Mosto, Granby, Parker's Ferry, and Eutaw, he highly distinguished himself. He died in 1795, leaving a high personal, as well as military character.

MERCER, HUGHT, Brigadier-general, was a native of Scotland, emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia. He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians, and was held by him in high esteem. He was with Braddock in 1755, was wounded in the action at Fort Du Quesne, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Indians. He then traveled alone through a wilderness one hundred miles in extent, when he arrived at Fort Cumberland. At the commencement of the Revolution he abandoned his extensive medical practice, and entered the army. He was distinguished at the battle of Trenton, and at Princeton commanded the van of the Americans. While exerting himself to the utmost, his horse was killed under him, and some British soldiers instantly surrounded him, refusing him quarter, stabbing him with their bayonets, and beating his head with the but-end of their muskets, until they left him for dead. He lingered, however, about a fortnight, and died January 19th, 1777.

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, a Revolutionary patriot, was born in 1744. He was a member of the first Congress, and, when the news of the battle of Lexington arrived, he roused his fellow-citizens to take up arms, and repaired to Boston, with the rank of major, where he was distinguished for his coolness and bravery. He was afterward appointed quartermaster-general, subsequently brigadier-general, and major-general. In 1783 he was elected to Congress, and presided over that body: in 1788, succeeded Franklin as president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; and was afterward governor of the State. He commanded the troops during the Whisky Insurrection, and died January 21st, 1809.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1759, entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, was at the battles of Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Trenton; at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, as aid to Lord Stirling. After being a member of the Assembly of Virginia, he was elected to Congress in 1783; in 1790, was chosen senator; in 1794, went as minister plenipotentiary to France; and in 1799 was appointed governor of Virginia. In 1803

he was appointed minister-extraordinary to France, in the same year minister to London, and, in the next, minister to Spain. In 1811 he was made Secretary of State, and continued in that office until 1817, when he was elected President; and in 1821 was re-elected almost unanimously. He died July 4th, 1831.

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, a native of Ireland, who settled in the State of New York previous to the Revolution. He had served under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and had earned a deservedly high military reputation. Taking a decided part with the colonies against the mother-country, he was, in 1775, appointed to the command of the northern department of the continental army, in conjunction with General Schuyler, who was compelled by sickness to remain inactive, so that the whole command devolved upon Montgomery. He captured Fort Chamblly, St. John's, and Montreal, and proceeded to besiege Quebec. The siege commenced in December, and, on the last day of the month, he attempted to carry the place by storm, but, in the attempt, he and two of his aids were killed, and the enterprize, of course, abandoned. A monument was erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's Church, New York; and in 1818 his remains were brought from Canada and deposited there, with the highest honors.

MORGAN, DANIEL, a distinguished officer in the American Revolution, was a native of New Jersey. He was a private soldier in Braddock's expedition, and, at the commencement of the Revolution, was appointed to the command of a troop of horse, and joined the army under Washington. He distinguished himself greatly in the expedition against Quebec, was taken captive, and retained until the exchange of prisoners. He was afterward sent to assist Gates in the capture of Burgoyne, and defeated Tarleton at the battle of Cowpens. He commanded the militia of Virginia in the suppression of the Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection; was elected to Congress, and died in 1802.

MORRIS, ROBERT, a celebrated financier, was a native of England, came to America at an early age, and subsequently established himself as a mer-

chant, in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was a delegate to Congress, and signed the Declaration in 1776. In 1781 he obtained the control of the public finances, and rendered incalculable service by devoting his entire wealth to his country's service, at a time when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb. He was afterward a senator in Congress. In his old age he lost his large fortune by unfortunate speculations; and, to the lasting shame of the country who owed its liberty in part to his exertions, he was permitted to spend his last years in imprisonment for debt. He died in 1806.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM, a major-general in the Revolutionary army, was born in England, but emigrated to South Carolina at an early age. He served with distinction in the Cherokee war, and, at the beginning of the Revolution, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and colonel of a regiment. For his brave defense of Sullivan's Island he received the thanks of Congress, and the fort was afterward called by his name. In 1779 he defeated the British at Beaufort; was afterward appointed major-general, and was second in command to General Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After the close of the war he was repeatedly chosen governor of South Carolina. He died in 1805.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES, an Englishman, who was appointed trustee of the colony of Georgia in 1732. He founded the town of Savannah, negotiated treaties with the Indians, and in 1742 successfully defended the infant colony from a powerful force sent against it by Spain. He died in 1785.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was born in London, in 1644. Having imbibed the principles of Quakerism, he began to preach in public, and to write in defense of the doctrines which he had embraced. For this he was thrice imprisoned, and once brought to trial. In 1677 he visited Holland and Germany to propagate Quakerism. Soon after his return to England, Charles II. granted him that territory now called Pennsylvania, in consideration of the services of his father, Admiral Penn, and for a debt due to him from the crown. In 1682 he embarked for America, and, during the next year founded Phila-

delphia. His principles were those of religious toleration, justice, and kindness, especially toward the Indians, who regarded him with reverent affection. He returned to England in 1684, but visited his province again in 1699, remaining there until 1701. He died in 1718. His character was most exemplary; and he was regarded, both by the colonists and natives, in the light of a kind and judicious parent.

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD, an eminent American naval officer, was born in Rhode Island, in 1785. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1798, and served in the Mediterranean during the war with Tripoli; and was only prevented by his extreme youth from even then acquiring renown. In the war of 1812 he achieved a splendid victory over a superior British force on Lake Erie, which exploit has secured his name a permanent place in the history of his country. For this great service he was raised to the rank of captain. He commanded the Java in the expedition to the Mediterranean, under Commodore Decatur. He afterward sailed to the West Indies, where he died of yellow fever, in 1820.

PHILIP, the sachem of Pokanoket, known as King Philip, conceived a terrible plan for the utter extirmination of the whites in 1675. The Indians throughout the whole colonies were prepared to take sudden and complete vengeance on the usurpers of their rights, but the whites fortunately received intimation of the intended attack. The war, however, began, and the colonists suffered much from the ferocity of the savages until 1676, when Philip was killed by a party commanded by Captain Church.

PITT, WILLIAM, Earl of Chatham, a celebrated English statesman, whose fame is unsurpassed in the annals of eloquence. He strenuously opposed the oppressive measures of Great Britain toward her American colonies, and some of his finest speeches were made in our behalf. On one of these occasions, after the Duke of Richmond had replied to his arguments in favor of conciliation, he rose to answer his opponent, but his strength was inadequate to the attempt, and he fell in a fit, in the

arms of those around him. He died shortly afterward, in May, 1778.

PIZARRO, FRANCIS, the conqueror of Peru, was born at Truxillo, in 1475. In 1524, in conjunction with Almagro, he discovered Peru, and obtained the government of the new country from Charles V. He achieved the conquest of Peru by force and fraud, using means, and perpetrating atrocities, worse than barbarous. A contest having arisen between Pizarro and Almagro, the latter was defeated and executed; but his death was revenged by his son and friends, who assassinated Pizarro in his palace at Lima, in 1541.

POCAHONTAS, daughter of the Indian chief, Powhatan. She is greatly celebrated in the early history of Virginia as having saved the life of Captain John Smith, when about to be put to death, at the risk of her own. She rendered the whites great service, by disclosing the plots of the savages, and protecting them from the effects of her father's animosity. She afterward married John Rolfe, an Englishman, who took her with him to England, where her society was sought after by those of the highest rank. She died at Gravesend, when about to return to Virginia, at the early age of 22, leaving one son, many of whose descendants still reside in Virginia.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, eleventh President of the United States, was born in North Carolina, in 1795. He was a member of the bar in Tennessee, and soon took a high rank among his colleagues. In 1825 he was chosen to Congress; was afterward governor of Tennessee; and in 1844 was elected President. During his administration Texas was annexed, and the war with Mexico successfully terminated. He died soon after the close of the Presidential term, in 1849.

POWHATAN, a famous Indian sachem of Virginia, noted for his artful policy. He was averse to the English until the marriage of his daughter Pocahontas to John Rolfe, after which he remained faithful to them. He died in 1618.

PREBLE, EDWARD, a distinguished American

naval officer, was born in 1761, and entered the navy as midshipman in 1779. During the Revolution he captured a British vessel at Penobscot. In 1803 he commanded a fleet sent against the Barbary powers, and settled the difficulties with them on the most favorable terms. He died in 1807.

PULASKI, COUNT, a celebrated soldier, was a native of Poland, and made brave, though fruitless, efforts to restore his country to independence. He came to the United States during the Revolution, was appointed brigadier-general, and was mortally wounded at the attack on Savannah, in 1779. Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory.

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, an officer in the American Revolution, was born in Massachusetts, in 1718. He was a farmer in Connecticut, and afterward engaged in the French war, in which he was taken prisoner, and suffered terrible tortures. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the army, was appointed major-general, and distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. He held an important command during the whole war, and was noted for his great firmness and indomitable will. His last military service was that of superintending the erection of the works at West Point, by the direction of Washington. He was afflicted with a paralytic stroke in 1779, which destroyed his activity, and compelled him to pass the remainder of his life in retirement. He died in 1799.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, an illustrious English navigator and historian, was born in Devonshire, in 1552. He discovered Virginia, which he named for his virgin queen, Elizabeth. He defeated the Spanish Armada, and lived in prosperity until the death of the queen, when he was cruelly treated by King James, unjustly accused of high treason, tried, and condemned to die. Being reprieved, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and, during a long term of years, solaced himself by writing; and, among other works, composed his "History of the World." He afterward received a commission from the king to explore the gold mines in Guiana, but the expedition was a failure, being defeated by the Spaniards. Raleigh returned to

England, was received coldly, and, as no blame could be attached to his conduct in Guiana, he was arrested, and his execution ordered, on his former attainder; and he was finally beheaded in 1618. His whole life was one of service to his country, and his treatment by the king was most grossly unjust and cruel.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR, COUNT DE, marshal of France, was born at Vendome, in 1725, and entered the army in 1741. In 1780 he was sent, with 6000 men, to the assistance of the Americans. Having disembarked in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton in New York, and then against Cornwallis, rendering important services at Yorktown, which were rewarded by his promotion to the rank of marshal. During Robespierre's reign of terror, he was arrested, and narrowly escaped death. He was afterward presented to Bonaparte, who granted him a pension and the cross of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, major-general in the American army, was appointed to that office in 1775, and sent to the fortifications in northern New York to prepare for the invasion of Canada. He afterward fell under some unjust suspicion, and was superseded in the chief command by General Gates. He was a member of Congress, and afterward twice a senator. He died in 1804.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, see Appendix.

SHERMAN, ROGER, a signer of the Declaration, was born in Massachusetts in 1721, received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. His love for learning would not allow him to rest content with his lowly station, and he applied himself to the study of law. He became Judge of the Superior Court, which office he held for twenty-three years. He was a member of the Congress of 1774, and remained in that body for nineteen years. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and was elected senator in 1791. He died in 1793.

SMITH, JOHN, one of the early settlers of Vir-

ginia, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1579. After passing through a variety of wonderful adventures, he resolved to visit North America, and came to Virginia in 1607. Here his life was saved by Pocahontas, and he afterward contributed greatly to the prosperity of the colony. He died in 1631.

STANDISH, MILES, the first military commander at Plymouth, New England, accompanied Mr. Robinson's congregation to Plymouth in 1620. He was there chosen captain, and rendered most important services in the conflicts with the Indians. His exploits were noted for their daring, and his escapes were frequently almost miraculous. He died in 1656.

STARK, JOHN, a general in the American Revolution, was born in New Hampshire in 1728. He fought in the French war, and, immediately on the outbreak of the Revolution, joined the army at Cambridge. He was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Trenton, and achieved a splendid victory at Bennington. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was distinguished for his enterprise and courage. He died in 1822.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an officer in the American Revolution, was born in Maine. In 1775 he was made brigadier-general. The next year he was sent to Canada, and, on the death of General Thomas, the command of the army devolved on him. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was soon after captured by the British, in the battle on Long Island. He commanded a division of the army at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown; and was the sole commander of an expedition to the island of Newport, which failed from want of co-operation from the French fleet. In 1779 he commanded an expedition against the Indians; was afterward a member of Congress, and for three years President of New Hampshire. At his death, in 1795, he was Judge of the District Court.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Virginia in 1784. He served in the war of 1812, and, for his bravery, was raised to the rank of major. He was after-

ward engaged in the Indian war, both in Florida and Arkansas, and rose to the rank of general. During the war with Mexico he was distinguished for his valor, as well as his ability, and gained the brilliant victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. After the war he returned to his residence at Baton Rouge; was elected President in 1848, and died suddenly, of cholera, in 1850.

TECUMSEH, a renowned Indian warrior, born in Ohio about 1770. He was hostile to the whites, and, in 1806, matured a project of a confederacy of all the western Indians against the whites. The battle of Tippecanoe, in which General Harrison defeated the brother of Tecumseh, completely crushed the hopes of the brothers. During the last war with England, Tecumseh was an ally of the king, and held the rank of brigadier-general, commanding about 2000 Indians. He was present at several engagements, and was eventually killed by Colonel Johnson, at the battle of Moravian Towns, October 5th, 1813.

WARREN, JOSEPH, a major-general in the American Revolution, was born in Roxbury, in 1740, and pursued the study of medicine. His ardent love of his country would not allow him to remain quiet while Great Britain was daily becoming more and more tyrannical, and he exerted himself greatly in the cause of liberty. He was made major-general four days before the battle of Bunker Hill, and was killed just at the commencement of the retreat. The glory of Bunker Hill is closely connected with the name of General Warren.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, the founder of American independence, was born in Virginia, where his father was possessed of great landed property, in 1732. Great attention was paid to his education, especially in the studies of mathematics and engineering. He was first employed by Governor Dinwiddie, in 1753, to remonstrate with the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations. He subsequently received the thanks of the British government for his honorable services in negotiating a treaty of amity with the Indians in the back settlements. In

the unfortunate expedition under General Brad-dock, he served as aid-de-camp; and, after the defeat of the army, showed great military talent in conducting its retreat. He retired from the service with the rank of colonel, and, while engaged in the peaceful pursuits of his home at Mount Vernon, was elected senator in the national council for Frederick county, and afterward for Fairfax. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was selected to take the chief command of the provincial troops; and, from the moment of entering upon this important office, he directed his whole energies to the accomplishment of one object,—the independence of his country. The record of his services is the history of the whole war. He joined the army at Cambridge, in July, 1775. On the evacuation of Boston, in March, 1776, he proceeded to New York. The battle of Long Island was fought August 27th, and that of White Plains, October 28th. He crossed the Delaware December 25th, and soon gained the victories of Trenton and Princeton. The battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, followed in 1777 and 1778; and in 1779 and 1780 he continued in the vicinity of New York, and closed the military operations of the war by the capture of Cornwallis, at York-town, in 1781. When the treaty of peace was signed, Washington resigned his office, and retired into private life, followed by the unbounded applause of his country. His high character and services naturally entitled him to the noblest gift in the bestowal of the people; and, on the organization of the government, he was chosen the first President of the country, which owed its liberty to his exertions. It was a period of great difficulty and danger. The French envoy, Genet, had, by his intrigues, incited a spirit of rebellion among the factions, who were eager to join the French in their revolutionary struggles. Washington, by his prudence and firmness, subdued insurrection, and silenced discontent, until those who had been most eager in their wild enthusiasm, were convinced of their own imprudence, and their President's wisdom. In 1795, Washington completed the business of his office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then voluntarily resigned his office, at a moment when the whole country was united to again bestow the supreme executive power

upon him. He again devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, at his beloved Mount Vernon; and, though he accepted the command of the army, in 1798, it was merely to unite the affections of his fellow-citizens to the general good, and was one more sacrifice to his high sense of duty. He died, after a short illness, December 14th, 1799, and was followed to his grave by the filial sorrow and veneration of his country. History has no parallel to the character of Washington. Every virtue seemed to unite in forming his character, and never were patience, forbearance, and firmness, more called into exercise, or more gloriously displayed. He exhibits a rare example of a politician whose motives were always sincere, always what they seemed. Never has the world seen one whose merits were so unanimously acknowledged by his countrymen, or who so united the power of governing with mingled firmness and affection. His name stands alone, among all the great men of his age, hallowed by the well-earned title of the Father of his Country.

WAYNE, ANTHONY, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1746. He entered the army as colonel in 1775, served under Gates at Ticonderoga, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and in 1779 captured the fortress at Stony Point. In 1781 he was ordered to join Lafayette in Virginia, with the Pennsylvania forces; and, having received information that Cornwallis had crossed the James River, with the main body of his army, he pressed forward with 800 men to attack his rear-guard, but, to his great astonishment, found the enemy, to the amount of 4000, drawn up to meet him. A retreat was impossible, and he resolved to make a violent attack, and, by some *coup de main*, extricate himself from his perilous situation. The ruse succeeded, and Cornwallis, supposing that Wayne's subsequent retreat was intended to draw him into an ambuscade formed by Lafayette, did not follow in pursuit. He was afterward very successful in the Southern States. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in command of the western army, and gained a complete victory over the Indians, at the Miamies, in 1794. He died in 1796.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, LL.D., one of the eminent statesmen of his time, was born in New Hampshire in 1782. He received a classical education at Dartmouth College, and taught school during the intervals of study, to defray his college expenses. He afterward commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1812 he was elected to Congress, and soon displayed those remarkable powers as an orator and statesman for which he became so distinguished. After being frequently re-elected to Congress, and gaining a world-wide fame by his speeches and talents as a lawyer, he was appointed Secretary of State under General Harrison, in 1840. He negotiated the Ashburton treaty in 1842, which settled the question of the northeastern boundary, and put an end to a long and threatening dispute with Great Britain. He soon after resigned his office, and was appointed senator from Massachusetts. On the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, he was again made Secretary of State, and retained that office until his death. His orations are among the very brightest gems of modern eloquence, and his talents as a lawyer were second to none. He died at his residence at Marshfield, in 1852.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, the founder of the Providence Plantations, was born in Wales, in 1599. Being a dissenter, he came to America, hoping to enjoy religious freedom, in 1631, and preached until 1636 at Salem and Plymouth. At that time he was banished, on account of his religious opinions, and removed, with several others, to Rhode Island, where he laid the foundation of Providence, after honestly purchasing the ground from the Indians, whom he always treated with the greatest kindness. There he established the first society which enjoyed perfect liberty of conscience. For several years he was president of the colony. He died in 1683.

WOLFE, JAMES, an English general, born in Westerham, Kent, in the year 1726, was a son of

General Edward Wolfe. He was highly eminent for his bravery, coolness, and judgment, as well as for his success in disciplining his men, who reposed unbounded confidence in their able commander. In conjunction with General Amherst, he distinguished himself in the siege and capture of Louisburg, in 1758. In 1759, Pitt conferred upon him the command of the expedition to attack Quebec. Wolfe reached the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, on the 26th of June, with a force of 8000 troops, and a fleet of twenty-two ships of the line, under Admiral Saunders. Early on the morning of September 13th, Wolfe, with 5000 troops, ascended the heights, and was met by Montcalm, on the field of battle, just before noon. The battle was severe; Wolfe was wounded in the wrist, soon after was struck by a second ball, and while still leading on his troops was struck by a third ball, in the breast, when he was carried to the rear of his army, and expired on the field.

WORTH, WILLIAM J., a major-general in the American army, was born in 1794. He served in the last war with Great Britain, and was in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. After the peace, he was for some time superintendent of the academy at West Point. He subsequently served in the Florida war, and afterward obtained great distinction in the war with Mexico. He fought at Monterey, Molino del Rey, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico. In courage he had no superior, and was, next to Scott and Taylor, the most popular general in the war. He died in Texas, in 1849. A splendid monument has been erected to his memory in the city of New York.

YALE, ELIJAH, a native of New Haven, who acquired a large fortune in the East Indies, and made such munificent donations to the college of his native town, as entitled him to the honor of having it called Yale College. He died in 1721.

A P P E N D I X.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, graduated at Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty-one. In 1814 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and afterwards served five terms in Congress. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, where he remained but two years. Upon his return he was elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, which office he held for twelve years, when he became Secretary of State under President Polk. He remained in private life from the close of Mr. Polk's administration until the accession of Mr. Pierce, who sent him as minister to England, a post which he filled with dignity and credit. Resigning his position in 1856, he returned home, and, in the ensuing November, was elected President. His term of office expired in 1861, when he returned to Wheatland, his country-home, near Lancaster, Pa., and lived there quietly until his death, June 1, 1868.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD, one of our most distinguished American statesmen, was born in Vermont, in 1813. Finding himself unable to obtain a college education, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, but his health became so impaired that he was obliged to quit his occupation. Turning to more congenial pursuits, he entered the Brandon Academy, and, while there, also studied law, which he had determined to adopt as his profession. Deciding upon the West as the best place in which to make a fresh start, he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was so successful that he was elected Attorney-General of the State when scarcely twenty-two. He resigned this office to become a member of the Legislature, in 1835, and, two years later, was appointed register of the land office at Springfield. In 1840, he was appointed Secretary of State for Illinois, and, in the following year, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843 he was sent to Congress, where he remained until he was chosen Senator in 1847, which position he held until his death. During the whole of his Congressional term, he was

a firm advocate of a railroad across the continent to the Pacific. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1852, and again in 1856, but he received the nomination in 1860, when his opponents were Lincoln, Bell, and Breckinridge. The election was unfavorable to him, but he still displayed the warmest interest in the affairs of the nation, whose prospects were, at that time, so gloomy. His death occurred in June, 1861, and almost his last words showed that his mind was even then occupied with the troubles of his country.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Kentucky in 1809. His parents were too poor to afford him an education, but his mother taught him to read and write, and inspired him with a love of knowledge. In his eighth year, his father removed to Indiana, where the family lived in a log-cabin in the forest. At the age of nineteen he made a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans in a flat-boat, and, two years later, removed with his father to Illinois, where he labored hard, working on the farm and helping to build a rail-fence around it. In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out, and Lincoln at once enlisted and was made captain. After the close of the war, having managed to obtain a knowledge of surveying, he became a government surveyor, and, in 1834, was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature. Determining to adopt the law as his profession, he studied with great energy, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. The following year he removed to Springfield, and there began to practice, soon winning for himself a good reputation, which continued steadily to increase. He was twice re-elected to the Legislature, and in 1846 was chosen as Whig Representative to Congress. He took a deep interest in politics, and was a warm supporter of Henry Clay, and, in 1848, was a member of the National Convention which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency. In 1849 he was defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate, and, in 1854, when the Whig party in Illinois was divided

in its choice for Senator between himself and Judge Trumbull, he generously withdrew from the canvass, and, by his efforts, helped greatly to secure Trumbull's election. In 1856 he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency before the first Republican National Convention, but was unsuccessful, although he received a number of votes. In 1858 occurred the celebrated contest between himself and Judge Douglas, who was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship. Judge Douglas' term of office had expired, and he had been re-nominated, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln as the Republican candidate. Each aspirant canvassed the State in his own favor, and, finally, Mr. Lincoln challenged Judge Douglas to publicly debate with him on their respective principles. The challenge was accepted, and the contest was spirited and equal, resulting, however, in the re-election of Judge Douglas. In 1860, the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago, and, for a time, the choice for the Presidency wavered between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. The former, however, was soon chosen, and had for his opponents Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell, the two former being the candidates of the divided Democratic party, and the latter of the conservatives. The election resulted in Mr. Lincoln's favor, and he was inaugurated March 4, 1861. On his way to Washington, he received information that a plot existed to assassinate him at Baltimore, but he frustrated it by changing the time of his departure from Harrisburg. In April, the war which had been so long threatening, broke out openly in the attack on Fort Sumter, and continued during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term of office. In 1865 he entered upon his second term, having been re-elected, and, the war having ceased, he anticipated with good reason a period of comparative quiet. These hopes were never realized, for, on the evening of the 14th of April, as he was sitting with his family in his box at the theatre, an assassin, stealing upon him from behind, shot him in the head, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few hours. The remains were conveyed, with the most imposing demonstration of respect and sorrow, from Washington to his old home at Springfield. John Wilkes Booth, who committed this act, died from a shot received while his pursuers were endeavoring to arrest him.

JACKSON, THOMAS JONATHAN, the famous "Stone-wall" Jackson of the Confederate army, was born in Virginia in 1824. He was brought up as a farmer until his eighteenth year, when he was appointed cadet at West Point. He displayed no particular brilliancy in his studies, and was noted for his grave and taciturn disposition. After graduating, in 1846, he was sent to Mexico, where he served under Generals Scott and Taylor, and, for bravery in action, received the brevet rank of major. He resigned his commission in 1852, on account of his impaired health, and became Professor of Mathematics in the Military University of Virginia, which position he still occupied at the outbreak of the civil war. The cause of secession was adopted by him with the enthusiasm which was a part of his nature when called upon to defend his peculiar ideas of right. He was at first commissioned colonel, but soon afterwards received the rank of Brigadier-General, then Major-General, and ultimately that of Lieutenant-General. In the first battle of Bull Run, he fought with such tenacious energy that he was said to "stand like a stone-wall," whence originated the familiar title by which he has since been known. He afterwards took up his position at Winchester, where he remained until the approach of General Banks, whose forces he fiercely assailed on more than one occasion, and finally forced the troops under Banks and Fremont to withdraw entirely from Virginia in May, 1862. What was of still greater importance to the Confederates was Jackson's success in keeping McDowell from forming a junction with McClellan against Richmond. In the same month, however, he was compelled by the armies of Fremont and Shields to beat a hasty retreat up the Shenandoah Valley. He continued to retreat until he reached Richmond, where he joined General Lee. On the 9th of August he met Banks at Cedar Mountain, and a brisk engagement ensued, both sides falling back upon their supports. In the movement of Lee's army northward, which ended in the battle of Antietam, Jackson was in the advance, and captured

Harper's Ferry, with 11,000 troops and a large amount of war material, on the 15th of September. Subsequently, in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, the bravery of his troops was conspicuous. His last battle was that of Chancellorsville. Lee ordered Jackson to make a flank movement on the right of the Army of the Potomac, then under the command of Hooker. The attack was made at six o'clock on the evening of the 2d of May, and so sudden and irresistible was the charge that for a time, the Union right wing was completely routed, until the main body came to its support. The battle raged furiously; and, at nine o'clock in the evening, as Jackson and his staff were returning from the front, they were mistaken in the dark for Union cavalry, and fired into by a South Carolina regiment. Several staff officers were instantly killed, and Jackson himself wounded in both arms, one of which was amputated that night. Pneumonia soon set in, and on the 10th of May, 1863, he died. His character was remarkable for its stern rigidity and religious enthusiasm, which he tried to communicate to his troops, holding religious services frequently, and regarding the cause of secession with pious fervor.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, Brevet Lieutenant-General of the U. S. Army, was born in Virginia in 1786. He studied law, with the intention of making it his profession, but was diverted from his purpose by the threatening aspect of affairs with England, and the army being enlarged to meet the emergency, Scott obtained a commission as captain of light artillery, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, under General Wilkinson. His commander being superseded, Captain Scott expressed the opinion that he had been concerned in Burr's conspiracy, for which he was court-martialed, and suspended for one year from rank and pay. In 1812, when the war with Great Britain broke out, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and was taken prisoner, with his command, at the battle of Queenstown Heights, which he would have won, but for the refusal of the troops at Lewiston to co-operate with him. At the capture of Fort George, Scott, having been made colonel, displayed great bravery in scaling the heights, and leading on his men in the very face of the enemy. The British, having abandoned the fort, set fire to the magazines, and by the explosion of one of them, Colonel Scott was badly injured. He, nevertheless,

hauled down the British flag, while two of his brave officers snatched away the matches from the other magazines. In 1814 he was made a Brigadier-General, and was noted as a fine disciplinarian. The victories of Fort Erie, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, where he was twice severely wounded, were gained by him, and, as a reward for his gallantry, he was breveted major-general, received a gold medal from Congress, and was offered the position of Secretary of War, which he declined. Shortly after the cessation of hostilities, the Government sent him to Europe in an official capacity. When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, he commanded the army, and was also prominent in the Creek war. In 1840 he declined the Whig nomination for the Presidency, in favor of General Harrison, and in 1841, on the death of General Macomb, he was made general-in-chief, with the full rank of Major-General. Soon after the commencement of the war with Mexico, General Scott was sent thither, and, after gaining the victories of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec, he entered the city of Mexico in triumph, after its evacuation by General Santa Anna, and thus ended the war. After his return home, he was summoned before a court of inquiry, but was entirely acquitted, and received a vote of thanks from Congress. In 1848, General Scott was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination to the Presidency, but in 1852 he received the nomination in opposition to General Pierce, who was elected. In 1855, he was breveted lieutenant-general, dating from 1847, in honor of his Mexican services. He successfully adjusted the differences which arose in 1859, between the United States and England, in regard to the boundary line of British America. When the civil war broke out, his whole energies were given to the cause of the Government, but his advanced age, with its consequent infirmities, rendered him unfit to cope with such a gigantic undertaking, and he accordingly retired from office, Congress passing a special act which entitled him to retain his rank and pay. He made a visit to Europe, for the benefit of his health, in 1861, but soon returned, preferring to remain at home while his country was in trouble. He lived to see the end of the war, and was mourned at his death, in 1866, as a soldier and patriot whose long life had been nobly spent in the service of his country.

GRANT, ULYSSES S., the eighteenth President of the United States, was born in Ohio, April 27, 1822. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1843. He served in the army during the war between the United States and Mexico (1846 and 1847), in which he displayed courage and skill. In 1852, he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, where he was commissioned as captain; but soon after he resigned, and removed to St. Louis, where he became a farmer and real estate agent. In 1859, he was employed by his father in the leather trade in Galena, Ill. When the civil war broke out he was appointed captain of a company of Illinois Volunteers; then colonel of a regiment, and soon after brigadier-general (1861). He seized Paducah and Smithland, in Kentucky, and fought the battle of Belmont, in which his horse was shot under him. Early in 1862, he started with 45,000 men, aided by Commodore Foote with a fleet of gunboats, for the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson which commanded the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, in the northern part of Tennessee. He was successful. It was here his celebrated answer was returned to the Confederate commander of Fort Donelson, "No terms other than an unconditional surrender." Grant was then made major-general and given the command of a large army at Pittsburg Landing in South Tennessee, where the Confederates with great dash and vigor attacked and routed the Union forces with heavy loss. The latter, however, receiving reinforcements the following morning, turned the tide of battle against the wearied Confederates, driving them from the field. In the first of these engagements, the Confederate General Sidney A. Johnston was killed. He was succeeded by General Beauregard. Some time after this a most important movement was made by Grant to capture Vicksburg, which surrendered (July 4, 1863) after a long and terrible siege. It was found that the inhabitants had excavated caves in which to shelter themselves and families from the bursting shells which reached every part of the city. In the autumn following, one

of the most brilliant victories of the war was achieved by Grant at Chattanooga, in southeastern Tennessee. Here Generals Thomas, Sherman, and Hooker also distinguished themselves. After his appointment as lieutenant-general, Grant started for Richmond, which was defended by Gen. Robt. E. Lee. Proceeding south, he fought several battles in which the Union troops suffered fearful slaughter; but he pushed on and laid siege to the city, and finally compelled Lee to leave it. Richmond was entered by the Union forces in April, 1865, and in a few days afterward General Lee surrendered the Army of Virginia; the war was then ended. Grant, after the war, was either General of the Army or Secretary of War, until his election as President in 1868. He was re-elected in 1872. At the close of his administration, he made a tour around the world, and on his return took up his residence in New York.

LEE, ROBERT E., born in Virginia, June 19, 1807, died October 12, 1870. He was graduated from West Point, second in his class, in 1829. He never, during his four years' course, received a single mark of demerit. He then served for several years under the Government, as an engineer in the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of forts; and also, with great distinction, under General Scott in the Mexican war. He was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point from 1852 to 1855. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he resigned the commission which he held in the United States Army. In June, 1862, he was given the command of the Confederate army at Richmond. Without delay he began the vigorous operations called the seven days' battles against General McClellan, who with a large Union army was moving on Richmond by way of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. In these movements Lee was successful, for he forced McClellan to raise the siege of Richmond and retreat. Lee then pushed rapidly north and threatened Washington. Defeating General Pope with great loss in Union troops, he led the Confederate forces, now flushed with success, onward across the Potomac, as far as Antietam, in Maryland, where with 40,000 men

he met McClellan with twice that number. A terrific battle ensued, and Lee was compelled to retreat across the Potomac. Three months after this, Lee was attacked at Fredericksburg by General Burnside, who succeeded McClellan in command, but who was there defeated with fearful losses. Again encouraged, Lee started with a splendid army (1863) on his second invasion of the North, intent on reaching Philadelphia, and perhaps New York. Crossing Maryland, he entered Pennsylvania, to the great terror of the North, and having penetrated sixty miles north of Washington, and less than forty miles from Harrisburg, he was met by the Union army under General Meade, and the celebrated battle of Gettysburg was fought. For three days in hot July this battle lasted. It was in favor of the Confederates until the last day when, after the most heroic fighting on both sides, the Union forces triumphed, but with the loss of 23,000 men. Lee again withdrew his army and entered Virginia. The following spring (1864), General Lee with 60,000 men endeavored to keep back General Grant, who had just determined to cut his way on a straight line from the Potomac to Richmond with 140,000 men. The two armies fought a series of desperate battles, in the first of which, known as the Battle of the Wilderness, the loss of the Union forces in killed and wounded was frightful. Lee was compelled to withdraw his army from Richmond, and finally to surrender. Soon after the close of the war, General Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Va. His death was caused by paralysis.

GARFIELD, JAMES A., the twentieth President of the United States, was born in Ohio, November 19, 1831. During his boyhood he contributed to the support of his family by working on the farm, and at fourteen years of age, learned the carpenter's trade. In his seventeenth year he acted for a few months as a driver and helmsman on the Ohio Canal.

In the spring of 1849, he entered Geauga Seminary at Chester, Ohio, and in the fall became teacher of a district school. He continued his

studies at the Eclectic Institute of Hiram, paying his expenses by performing the double duties of student and janitor, and later, of student and teacher. He was graduated from Williams College. On his return to Ohio he became professor of literature and ancient languages in Hiram College, and at the age of twenty-six was made its president.

He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1859. Having studied law while president of Hiram College, he was admitted to the bar in Columbus during his second winter in the Ohio Senate, and in 1866 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

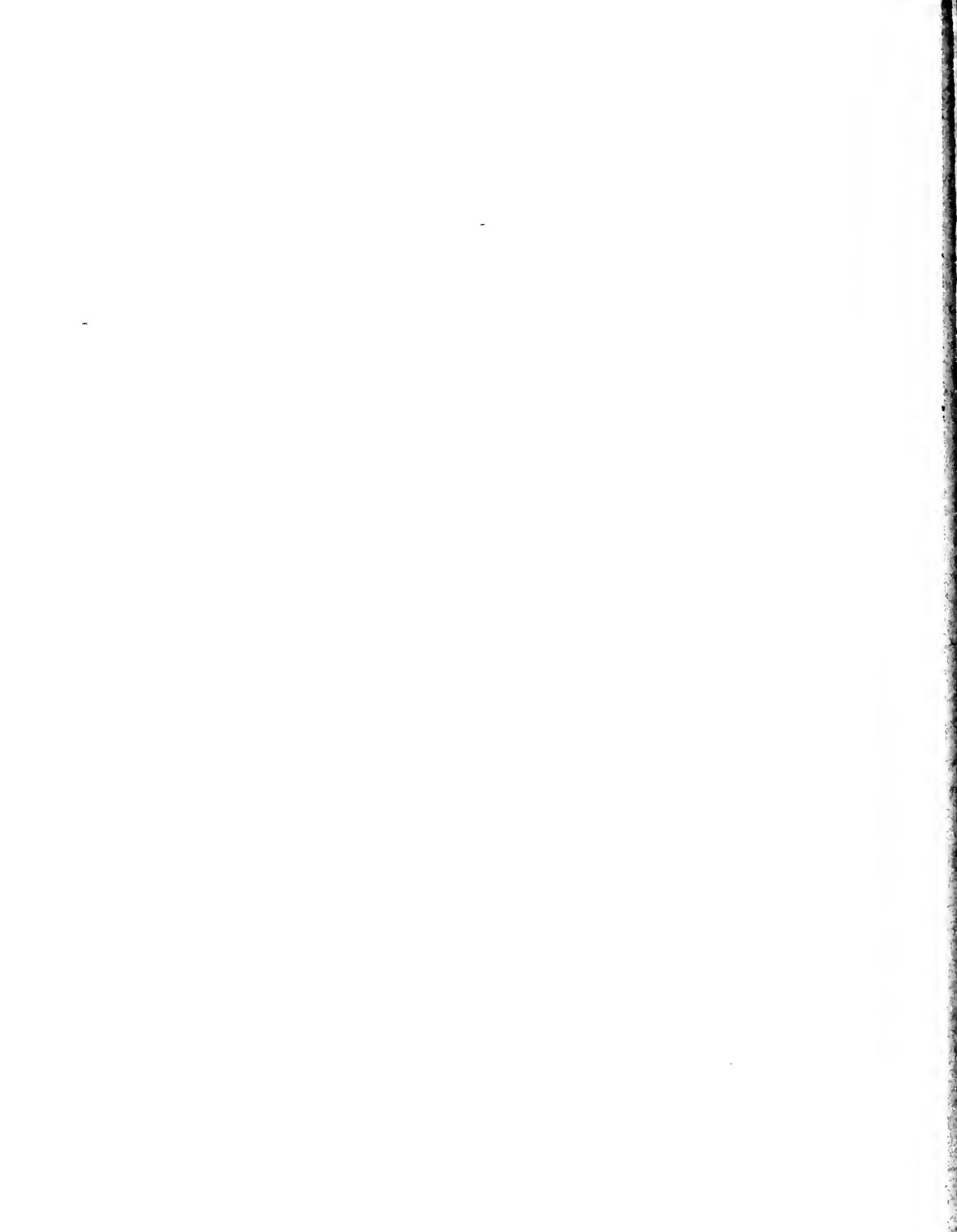
After the first battle of Bull Run, he was offered a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and was mustered into the service August 16, 1861. He was soon after detailed to recruit the forty-second regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was given his commission as its colonel in September. In December, 1861, he was placed in command of the eighteenth Ohio brigade in eastern Kentucky, where he conducted a winter's campaign against the Confederates in that section. In recognition of his services, President Lincoln then promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned to the command of the twentieth brigade, which reached Shiloh on the second day of the battle, and the next day he moved with General Sherman to the front. In 1863, he was made chief of staff to General Rosecrans, who was in command of the Army of the Cumberland. General Garfield's military career closed with the battle of Chickamauga. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, in recognition of his services at that battle.

On resigning his commission in the army, he took his seat in Congress, and he served in the House until his elevation to the Senate, in 1880, in which year he was elected President.

On July 2d, 1881, he was shot by an assassin in a railroad dépot in Washington, and after a painful illness died at Elberon, New Jersey, September 19. His death was mourned by the whole civilized world.







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Branch Bindery, 1993

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 527 666 9